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Congress and Harassment: 'The Boys Here Don't Get It'

By Maureen Dowd
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The bitter "he said, she said" case of Anita F. Hill and Clarence Thomas has offered a rare look into the mechanics of power and decision-making in Washington, a city where men have always made the rules and the Senate remains an overwhelmingly male club.

Even with the facts of the Oklahoma University law school professor's charges of sexual harassment against Judge Thomas still in dispute, the story of how members of the all-male Judiciary Committee handled the accusations has touched off anger among women in legal and political circles.

"Once again women and men are watching something unfold through absolutely different sets of eyes and different sets of experiences," said Ann Lewis, a former adviser to Democrats in Washington and now a political consultant in Boston. She said the case had sent "an electric current of anger through women" and a conviction that women

NEWS ANALYSIS

must be represented in high places in greater numbers.

On Monday, many female lawmakers and lawyers demanded, in meetings on Capitol Hill and in petitions, that the Senate delay its vote, arguing that the matter was not given proper weight by "the old boy's network," that the chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Joseph R. Biden of Delaware, did not fully discuss the charges with all the panel members, and that the committee never questioned Judge Thomas formally and never brought Ms. Hill to Washington to hear her side of the story.

"They are men, they can't possibly know what it's like to receive verbal harassment, harassment that is fleeting to the man and lasting and demeaning to the woman," said Representative Nancy Pelosi, Democrat of California. "These allegations may not be true. But women in America have to speak up for themselves and say we want to remove all doubt that the person who goes to the Supreme Court has unquestioned respect for women. What's the rush? We need a little more time to follow up on allegations so that we can send a signal to women in America that we take sexual harassment seriously."

Mrs. Pelosi and other female lawmakers also issued formal statements and petitions to the Senate leaders urging that the nomination be re-examined in light of Ms. Hill's charges that, when he was her superior at the Department of Education and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in the early 1980s, he first asked her out, and then when she refused, he discussed sexual preferences with her and recounted scenes from pornographic movies he had seen.

"She is not an October surprise," Representative Patricia Schroeder, Democrat of Colorado, said of Ms. Hill. "The times they are a-changin' and the boys here don't get it on this issue. They don't really understand what sexual harassment is, and it's not important to them."

"Why weren't there any questions about his

See SEXES, Page 2

Thomas Asks Delay in Vote, Seeks to Rebut Sex Allegation

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Judge Clarence Thomas asked the Senate on Tuesday to delay its vote on his nomination to the U.S. Supreme Court so that he could publicly rebut assertions of sexual harassment from a woman who was once his aide.

As support for his confirmation to the high court slipped on a day of extraordinary tension and emotion in the Senate, Judge Thomas issued a sworn statement in which he "totally and unequivocally" denied the harassment charge.

Judge Thomas's chief sponsor in the Senate, John C. Danforth, a Missouri Republican, asked for a 48-hour delay only three hours before the Senate was scheduled to vote. He said Judge Thomas had told him in a phone call that afternoon: "They have taken my reputation. I want to clear my name. I have to clear my name. I have to restore what they have taken from me."

Under a delay, it was expected that Judge Thomas and his accuser, Anita F. Hill, an Oklahoma law professor, would appear under oath before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

If confirmed, Judge Thomas, a conservative, would become only the second black to sit on the nine-member court.

Ms. Hill, who worked for Mr. Thomas in Washington on two occasions, is also black. She reportedly has made a statement to the FBI declaring that, while she was working for him in the federal government, Mr. Thomas discussed pornographic movies with her.

In Senate debate throughout the day, Republicans accused liberal opponents of Judge Thomas of a cynical, 11th-hour smear campaign while Democrats sought a delay of the final confirmation vote to assure a full and fair hearing of the harassment claim.

One Republican called the situation "a sickening spectacle."

Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, the Republican leader, said 41 senators favored confirming Judge Thomas, 41 opposed him and 18 senators were undecided.

As of late last week, Judge Thomas had appeared assured of 54 votes, from 41 Republicans and 13 Democrats. Senator James Jeffords of Vermont, who had been counted as undecided, became the first Republican to oppose Judge Thomas.

Weighing heavily on both sides was concern that the Senate — with only two women members — would be seen in the eyes of the public, and especially women, as having given scant attention to a charge of sexual harassment in the workplace.

Federal law forbids such harassment, even when no physical contact is made. Mr. Thomas was chairman of the federal agency charged with investigating complaints of sex and race bias in the workplace at the time some of the alleged instances of sex harassment occurred.

In his affidavit, Judge Thomas said: "As I told the Federal Bureau of Investigation on Sept. 28, 1991, I totally and unequivocally deny Anita Hill's allegations of misconduct of any kind toward her, sexual or otherwise. These allegations are untrue."

"At all times during the period she worked with me, our relationship was strictly professional," Judge Thomas said. "During that time and subsequently, the relationship has been wholly cordial."

The affidavit was dated Tuesday and witnessed by a notary public.

Mr. Danforth also released telephone logs that, he said, showed that Ms. Hill contacted Judge Thomas 10 times between January 1984 and November 1990. He characterized the calls as inconsistent with the conduct of someone who had been sexually harassed by Judge Thomas.

The phone logs include what appeared to be an exchange of missed calls in one case. The earliest included the noted message, "Just called to say hello. Sorry she didn't get to see you last week."

Other messages noted in Judge Thomas's logs indicated that she was seeking "advice in getting research grants," and in August 1987, "wanted to congratulate you on marriage." From the logs, it was impossible to determine details of any of Judge Thomas's responses to the calls.

Mr. Danforth questioned the motives of those who "improperly" and "illegally" leaked the FBI re-

See JUDGE, Page 2

4 Republics Back Kremlin Arms Cuts

Aides See Gorbachev's Power Intact

By Francis X. Clines
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The four major Soviet republics with nuclear missile bases support Mikhail S. Gorbachev on the latest disarmament initiatives, officials said Tuesday, saying that the president's powers in the critical arms area were not eroding with the union's integrity.

There has been uncertainty about the future control of the long-range nuclear missile bases in Russia, the Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Byelorussia even as Mr. Gorbachev and President George Bush make further pledges and proposals for disarmament.

But Kremlin officials said that the initiatives were being supported in the four republics. Caution about union relations is the hallmark of post-Communist politics in the republics, where views differ on how to deal with de facto membership in the nuclear club.

Deputy Foreign Minister Alexei Obukhov, one of the principal Soviet arms negotiators, said the four republics had been consulted on the latest disarmament plans, in which Mr. Gorbachev has matched or exceeded a range of unilateral reductions announced last month by Mr. Bush.

These include a Gorbachev pledge to reduce strategic warheads by an additional 1,000 beyond planned treaty limits to a total of 5,000 warheads.

President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia, whose republic contains most of the strategic missiles, was "fully informed" on current disarmament consultations and "accepted and approved them," Mr. Obukhov said.

Mr. Yeltsin, whose power has grown with the waning of the union, has been on a vacation retreat and has not commented on any involvement in the disarmament consultations.

Since the collapse of the union after the failed Kremlin coup in August, Mr. Yeltsin has maintained that the nuclear arms issue was no longer a matter solely for the Kremlin but must be one of joint jurisdiction with the republics where the missiles are based.

Leaders of the Ukraine, where

See MOSCOW, Page 6

The Associated Press

Hideo Sakamaki, the Nomura president, foreground, and Yasuhiro Mizuuchi, the vice president, bowing in apology Tuesday in Tokyo.

Tokyo Hits Nomura With a New Penalty

By James Sterngold
New York Times Service

TOKYO — In the most severe punishment ever meted out to a securities company in Japan, the Finance Ministry on Tuesday ordered Nomura Securities Co. to suspend more than half of its domestic branches for a month and suspend several other key departments for having manipulated its customers into a frenzy of buying that inflated the price of a stock.

Although this was not mentioned by the ministry in its announcement, Nomura's scheme apparently produced millions of dollars in profits for one of Japan's top gangsters, Susumu Ishii, while leaving its customers with large losses when the price of the stock it pushed, Tokyu Corp., later plunged.

There was no mention Tuesday of whether Nomura's customers would be compensated in any way for falling victim to the illegal practices. As has been the case throughout the continuing financial scandals here, the ministry assigned no blame to any individuals and left unexplained why Nomura, the world's largest brokerage house, would organize most of its formidable branch system to push a stock to benefit a leader of the notorious *yakuza*.

A total of 79 of Nomura's 153 domestic branch offices will be closed for a month, while an additional 8 branches more heavily involved in pushing Tokyu stock will be suspended for six weeks, the Finance Ministry said.

In addition, Nomura was ordered not to trade for its own account and to shut down its research division for one month. That division had produced a report that lured Nomura's customers into buying Tokyu shares.

Hideo Sakamaki, Nomura's president, appeared at a press conference and apologized for the firm's wrongdoing, which it has admitted, and said it intended to reorganize and clean up its image.

Nomura said that it was cutting the pay of its top executives as much as 30 percent for as long as a year, while two top executives responsible for stock sales will resign. The unusually heavy series of suspensions against Nomura will take effect from next Tuesday.

That happens to fall just a couple days before finance officials from the United States and Japan will meet in Tokyo to discuss financial deregulation in Japan and how to open the financial business to foreign firms (Page 13). The Americans are expected to raise the financial scandals as an illustration of practices that make it difficult for foreign firms to compete.

The Finance Ministry has been accused of lax oversight of the securities industry in the scandal, and of issuing mere slaps of the hand when wrongdoing was uncovered. But analysts generally agreed that the sanctions announced Thursday could take a big bite out of Nomura's already battered earnings.

It also could further injure Nomura's business with overseas clients, some of whom have already

See NOMURA, Page 2

Riyadh Will Send Moscow $1 Billion

By Patrick Tyler
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Saudi Arabia has agreed to send $1 billion in emergency humanitarian aid to the Soviet Union this fall and is working with Egypt to send Islamic "preachers" into Soviet Muslim republics to head off Islamic fundamentalism and "revolutionary themes" coming out of Iran.

The emergency aid package, which brings to $2.5 billion the amount of Saudi loans and direct aid pledged to Moscow over the last year, has been the subject of discussions in Moscow, Cairo and Jidda over the last two weeks, Saudi and Egyptian officials say.

The Saudis have made a heavy financial commitment to Moscow at a time when Washington has stopped short of pledging direct aid until the economic changes promised by President Mikhail S. Gorbachev are carried out. The Bush administration has accelerated food credits it has made available to the Soviet Union, and officials have said they are weighing further humanitarian assistance.

In confirming the Saudi aid package, which has not been publicly announced by either government, the Saudi Arabian ambassador to Washington, Prince Bandar ibn Sultan, said in an interview that King Fahd believed strongly that industrialized countries should try to meet Moscow's immediate humanitarian needs.

"The Soviet people would like to have freedom of speech," Prince Bandar said, "but that is not enough. They must have freedom to eat. The Americans, the Europeans and the Japanese should come through with more humanitarian aid from October to December if we are to avoid another shock to the system." He said he brought back a list of urgently needed food, clothing and medicine after meeting with Ivan S. Silayev, who is the chairman of Mr. Gorbachev's economic management committee.

Upon his return to Washington, Prince Bandar said he conveyed King Fahd's sense of urgency on

See AID, Page 3

Japan agrees to send $2.5 billion in aid to the Soviet Union. Page 2.

Army, Halting Fire, Talks With Croats

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia — The Yugoslav federal army silenced its guns in Croatia on Tuesday and held talks with the rebel republic and a European Community envoy to try to forge a lasting cease-fire.

But Croatia's parliament voted to secede from Yugoslavia, Zagreb radio reported. The vote formally activated a declaration of independence by parliament on June 25 that proclaimed Croatia a sovereign state.

The republic had frozen further independence moves for three months under an agreement brokered by the European Community that expired at midnight on Monday. The radio said the vote to confirm the independence declaration was unanimous and that the decision took effect immediately.

Yugoslav news organizations reported only scattered fighting after the army said it had stopped firing at midnight and offered a truce if Croatia lifted a blockade of army bases before Wednesday.

Croatia did not say whether it would accept the army's terms, but its deputy defense minister talked with an army general in Zagreb, the Croatian capital, to work out details.

In The Hague, a Dutch Foreign Ministry official said the European Community would delay carrying out sanctions against Yugoslavia to allow EC monitors more time to arrange a new cease-fire.

"There has been a quiet situation since midnight, and a meeting is now going on under the leadership of the Dutch head of mission with the two warring parties," the official said.

EC officials said President Franjo Tudjman of Croatia agreed to a cease-fire on Tuesday night but did not disclose the terms.

The EC Commission was considering whether to cancel or suspend a 1980 EC-Yugoslavia trade and economic cooperation accord, an official said. Such a move would jeopardize EC aid worth $1.1 billion. "We can cancel it immediately" based on the fact that Yugoslavia has collapsed as a country, said the EC official.

In Strasbourg, France, the Council of Europe's decision-making Committee of Ministers decided to suspend cooperation with Yugo-

See CROATIA, Page 6

Moore/Thomas

Claudia Schiffer, left, and Yasmeen Ghauri flaunting links to Ferragamo at Milan on Tuesday.

Super Spat on Supermodels?

High Fees Sew Up a Painful Slice of Designer Budgets

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

MILAN — A backstage dispute is simmering in Italy over the cult of the supermodels, which is taking over the runways, swamping the clothes and sucking up the fashion industry's money. Both designers and buyers, in Italy for the start of the international fashion season, are concerned that the escalating costs of runway shows are pushing up prices and that the image projected by these goddesses of the runway may even be alienating customers.

Each show now costs around $150,000 with one third of that in models' fees. The top models — the ones who command $5,000 to $10,000 a show — not only have great bodies, but a presence and personality that project from the runway like a film star. The German-born Claudia Schiffer even looks like Brigitte Bardot. And Naomi Campbell is building a parallel career as a pop star.

The women expect to fly first class and stay in five-star hotels. They refuse to rehearse, are picky about what outfits they wear, and they often prowl their magnificent bodies down the runway, while their faces look like they wish they were someplace else.

"They are the starlets of the 1990s," said Kalman Ruttenstein, the fashion director of Bloomingdale's, after Ferragamo's parade of top models. "You can't help watching them. Automatically, the outfits they wear become more important. I am just glad I don't have to pay them, although I guess we — and the customers — do pay them indirectly, when the costs are passed on."

At Ferragamo, the models were given more than star status. Each wore a gilded necklace, bracelet or purse strap spelling out her name: Naomi (Campbell), Linda (Evangelista), Claudia (Schiffer), Yasmeen (Ghauri). As they sashayed along in bodysuits, mini-wrap skirts under vivid double-face wool coats, it was hard to remember that Ferragamo is really a Florentine fashion house renowned for understated luxury, high quality and its shoes. For anyone who could drop his or her eyes from those million-dollar faces, the pouting lips, the implanted breasts and the daddy-longlegs, the shoes were cute: fine leather on a sandwich of platform sole or backless sandals with a lasagne of straps across the foot.

"The girls really make a difference, and they give so much back even when we are just doing the fittings," said the designer Steven Slowik, who has beefed up Ferragamo's image since he joined from Calvin Klein two years ago.

The show had a mix of simple clean-cut suits with a unified color from head to toe, but more complicated, draped and fluffed-up evening wear.

Joan Kaner, the fashion director of Neiman-Marcus, agrees that the great girls give a collection extra punch — at least in the short term.

"It may help on the runway — especially with clothes that are less than wonderful — because psychologically you think more about the girls than the clothes," she said. "But then we go back to the showroom and the collection has to stand on its own."

The problem for the pros is that ever since Gianni Versace first started hiring the best girls,

See MODELS, Page 6

Kiosk

Iraq Sought an H-Bomb, UN Says

UNITED NATIONS, New York (AP) — Iraqi nuclear scientists were working on a hydrogen bomb project as well as the atom bomb program discovered earlier by UN inspectors, the director of the International Atomic Energy Agency said Tuesday.

The director, Hans Blix, and one of his chief inspectors, David Kay, said here that the Iraqis had developed a small quantity of lithium-6, a material used only in hydrogen weapons, and had planned to produce about 100 kilograms (220 pounds) of lithium-6 each year.

General News
OAS ministers were considering their next step to reverse the coup in Haiti. Page 3.
Crossword Page 8.

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listed by Eugene Maleska

Anti-Foreign Passions Boil in Northern Germany

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

BREMERHAVEN, Germany — After local elections here in which a small far-right party received many more votes than expected, foreigners in Bremerhaven are suddenly beginning to fear for their future.

"Up to now, we've been living here pretty much normally," a young Turkish immigrant said as he walked past the Sarajevo Cafe in a section of town where many foreigners live. "But now we know that at least 10 percent of the people here hate us."

The far-right German People's Union won more than 10 percent of the vote in the election Sept. 29. The principal reason is opposition to the presence of foreigners.

Although the election was only for local officials in Bremerhaven and nearby Bremen, the result shook Germany's political establishment. Coming as it did in the midst of a wave of attacks on foreigners, it seemed to confirm that a strong backlash against liberal immigration policies is spreading. The People's Union was unknown to most until recently. It held only a single seat in the Bremerhaven city council, and none in Bremen.

The Bremerhaven council member was known principally for having set off a local furor last year. When another councilor referred in a speech to the number of gypsies killed by the Nazis, the People's Union member shouted: "What, not more? Too bad."

Results from the recent election here gave the People's Union new respectability. It won 11 seats on the Bremen and Bremerhaven councils, making it the third-largest party in this two-city state.

It is also the most politically successful xenophobic party in today's Germany. The Republican Party, another far-right group, won some support in the 1970s and 80s, but its influence has waned, partly as a result of internal troubles.

Several local officials in Bremerhaven declined requests to discuss the situation.

About 10 percent of Bremerhaven's 130,000 residents are foreigners. Many are Portuguese, Italian, Spanish, Yugoslav and Turkish laborers invited here to work in fish-processing plants and to fill other jobs that few Germans will accept. The more recent arrivals are ethnic Germans from Eastern Europe, and political and economic refugees from around the world.

'Up to now, we've been living here pretty much normally, but now we know that at least 10 percent of the people hate us.'
A young Turkish immigrant.

Germany offers relatively liberal benefits to settlers and asylum-seekers, and partly as a result, more refugees come here than to any other European country.

An analysis of the election results showed that two-thirds of those who voted for the People's Union were male, and that most were young.

"We have an unemployment rate well above the national average, and plenty of people can't afford a nice apartment," said Andreas Glandorf, an editor of the local newspaper. "As the number of foreigners grows, so does the resentment of the benefits they get from the government."

"Politicians are afraid to give real leadership on this issue, which means that the situation is definitely going to get worse," Mr. Glandorf said. "The hysteria is here, too."

The chief organizer for the People's Union in Bremerhaven, Hans Altermann, was on a political trip to Dresden. His presence there added to fears that far-right organizers from western Germany were moving their resources to the East, sensing that they have great potential support there.

Election leaflets distributed by the People's Union appeal to German nationalism, and warn that allowing more foreigners to come here will lead to "the destruction of European culture."

Mr. Altermann said in an interview that the People's Union had won so many votes because "we say aloud what everyone thinks.

"We have nothing to do with Nazi ideology, and we have never said we want foreigners out," he asserted. "We want the false asylum-seekers, the ones who are not truly fleeing from persecution, to be sent home, and we want foreigners who commit crimes to be sent home. America does that, too."

In September, there were more than 200 attacks against asylum-seekers, immigrants and foreign-born laborers across the nation.

In Bremen, two attacks were reported in the days after the recent election. Arsonists set one hostel afire, causing $65,000 damage, and a man fired a signal flare at another. A suspect was arrested in the latter case.

Prominent politicians have deplored the attacks, but there is no consensus on what to do about them.

A prominent German Jew, Heinz Galinski, decried what he called "this horrible development," and said Jews were especially frightened by the surge in violence against foreigners.

According to official statistics, 28,732 foreigners entered Germany in September in search of refuge or resettlement. The largest group, more than 10,000, came from Yugoslavia.

Other large groups came from Romania, Turkey, Bulgaria, Vietnam, Nigeria, the Soviet Union and Iran.

"I heard that some people got attacked somewhere in other parts of Germany," said a Nigerian refugee walking near the Bremerhaven train station. "You like to tell yourself that it couldn't happen here, but who knows? They don't exactly love us here."

Hanoi Asks U.S. to Ease Conditions For Links

Reuters

HANOI — Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam urged the United States on Tuesday to drop its hostility to Vietnam.

Vietnam has tried to meet U.S. conditions for lifting the trade embargo and for normalizing ties, Mr. Cam said, but Washington has repeatedly changed the conditions.

A more pragmatic group of leaders took over in Hanoi in August, and Mr. Cam's remarks were its most outspoken appeal for normal relations with the United States.

"In the process of normalization of relations between Vietnam and the United States, we have been doing our best," Mr. Cam said.

"Now the U.S. side should take steps to match our steps."

Five decades of war in Indochina, beginning with the Japanese occupation and the Vietnamese resistance to French rule, are expected to end officially when Cambodian factions sign a peace agreement in Paris later this month.

In a four-part proposal in April, the Bush administration said it would normalize ties only after Hanoi accounted for U.S. servicemen missing from the Vietnam War, and ensured elections, a new parliament and a new constitution in Cambodia.

Last month, President George Bush renewed the trade embargo imposed in 1964.

Washington, Mr. Cam said, is wrong to link U.S.-Vietnamese relations to Cambodia.

"I find that the American side has raised a number of conditions," Mr. Cam said.

"Once these conditions have been met, they put forth other conditions. If such a thing continues, it is difficult to settle."

Mr. Cam said that the United States had initially promised to normalize relations after Vietnam withdrew its troops from Cambodia, but that after the troops left in 1989, Washington said Hanoi first must help to bring peace to Cambodia.

Vietnam invaded Cambodia in late 1978 to oust the Khmer Rouge.

WORLD BRIEFS

Hurd Assails Foes of European Unity And Rejects a U.K. Referendum on It

BLACKPOOL, England (Reuters) — Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd on Tuesday rejected calls from right-wing Conservatives to halt European integration, saying moves toward European union did not put Britain's identity at risk.

In ironic terms mocking the attacks of anti-Europeans, he said the government would not "fall victim to the perfidious machinations of foreigners." He also said the issue of European unity should not be put to a national referendum, as some of its opponents have argued. "Talk of a referendum is not on," he said.

Mr. Hurd was speaking at a crucial party conference aimed at displaying Conservative unity in the face of a serious challenge by a resurgent opposition Labor Party in a general election that must be called by June. Divisions over Europe have seriously damaged party unity and were at the root of Margaret Thatcher's fall as prime minister and head of the Conservatives in November.

The foreign secretary made clear that Britain objected to many proposals on economic and political union being prepared for an EC conference in the Dutch town of Maastricht in December, but said he hoped the issues could still be resolved at the meeting. "Some of our partners are too ambitious," he said. "They want to force the Community into a federal straitjacket. That certainly won't work."

France Defends Separate EC Strategy

PARIS (Reuters) — France, stung by criticism from some EC partners, defended its right Tuesday to hold parallel talks on European political union with Germany and like-minded states, bypassing the EC's Dutch presidency.

The Netherlands and Denmark have criticized a French-German call for talks in Paris on Friday on political and security cooperation. A French Foreign Ministry spokesman said Spain would attend the Paris meeting because its views were close to those of France and Germany. "The purpose of this meeting is to work to facilitate the task of the Dutch presidency on political union," he said, noting that Britain and Italy had also produced joint proposals for European military cooperation.

The Dutch, whose draft treaty proposing greater powers for the EC Commission and the European Parliament was rejected by EC members last week, reacted angrily when France and Germany called for consultations among countries "on the same wavelength." A Dutch spokesman said Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek had told his German and French counterparts he was "surprised and concerned."

Baker Moves to Set Up Mideast Talks

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d is to go to the Mideast this weekend to try again to set up Arab-Israeli negotiations, the State Department said Tuesday. He is to stop in Israel, Egypt, Syria and Jordan and meet with Palestinian Arabs.

Mr. Baker "hopes to overcome the remaining issues and finalize details before the issuance of invitations and the convening of a peace conference," said the spokesman, Margaret D. Tutwiler. Israel, the Arab states and the Palestinians have not agreed on terms for attending.

Exxon Settles Spill for $1 Billion

ANCHORAGE, Alaska (AP) — A federal judge accepted a $1 billion settlement Tuesday between Exxon and the Alaskan and U.S. governments to end litigation over the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill.

U.S. District Judge H. Russel Holland also accepted guilty pleas from Exxon and its shipping subsidiary and approved a $900 million civil settlement and $125 million in criminal fines and restitution. The settlement ends all state and federal litigation over the accident, but would have no effect on civil suits by individuals.

Judge Holland said Exxon's voluntary efforts to pay some civil claims and its work over the last three summers to clean up Prince William Sound were the most important factors in his decision. He said the main reason he approved the settlement after throwing out a similar one five months ago was that the new one provided more money to rehabilitate Prince William Sound.

U.S. Cited in Executions of Juveniles

LONDON (Reuters) — The United States has executed more juvenile offenders in the last 10 years than any other country except Iraq and Iran, according to Amnesty International.

The London-based human rights group said only six other countries had allowed people to be executed for crimes committed when they were under 18 — Bangladesh, Barbados, Iran, Iraq, Nigeria and Pakistan. Barbados has since raised the minimum age to 18.

The group said in a report to be released Wednesday that more than 90 people aged 15 to 17 at the time of the crime had been sentenced to death in the United States since the 1970s. Many had had their sentences commuted on appeal, but four were executed between 1985 and 1990 and 31 remained on death row as of July 1.

Japanese, in Shift, Agree to Send Aid to Soviets

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Declaring that it wants to "send a message to the Soviets," Japan reversed a longstanding policy on Tuesday and said it would provide an emergency package of up to $2.5 billion in economic aid to the Soviet Union.

But the package includes only $500 million for humanitarian aid, far short of what Soviet leaders have told Japan they need.

The announcement, which comes a day after the European Community said it would give $1.5 billion in new aid, was widely seen as a new initiative by Japan to win back possession of a handful of islands in the Kuril chain that the Soviet Union captured in the closing days of World War II. Until now, Tokyo has taken the position that it would provide no large-scale aid until the islands were returned.

Speculation that an islands-for-aid deal is in the works has been rampant here for several weeks, despite sharply conflicting signals from Moscow about the readiness of the Soviet government or the Russian Republic to negotiate a return of the territory.

On Saturday, Japan's foreign minister, Taro Nakayama, is scheduled to fly to Moscow, where the question of sovereignty over the islands is expected to be the major topic.

"The Japanese are testing the waters, to see just how much movement there really is on the islands issue," a senior Western diplomat here said. "I think they finally realize they have to move with some swiftness."

While the $2.5 billion figure appeared higher than most experts expected, only a little more than a quarter of it will be in the form of cash or goods that are likely to provide Soviet citizens with any immediate benefit this winter.

The package consists of $500 million for food and medical supplies, $200 million in export credits and $1.8 billion in trade insurance.

Japanese officials say they hope the package will revive Japanese-Soviet trade, which has plummeted in recent months. But the credits and guarantees will probably help nervous Japanese businesses more than the strapped Soviets, who will ultimately still have to pay for most of the goods exported under the announcement.

The trade insurance that Japan included in the package may put Japan's giant trading companies back into the business of acting as a conduit for Japanese consumer goods headed to the Soviet Union.

The Soviets are already several billion dollars in arrears, and the trading companies have said they will not ship food and consumer goods there unless the government insures them against losses.

But officials of Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry conceded that the insurance is little different from what they have offered in the past.

"Our hope is that the announcement itself will have some positive effect, and that it will encourage the flow of more goods," said Kimihisa Kittaka, a ministry official. In coming weeks, Japan may expand the insurance to cover some direct investments, so that Japanese firms will begin to build small factories in the Soviet Union, particularly the Soviet Far East.

Japan made the announcement in preparation for the meeting of the Group of Seven industrial countries in Bangkok later this week. On Monday, the European Community's top finance official, Henning Christophersen, was specifically critical of the Japanese for "having given a very small amount so far."

Even so, the unveiling of the package came as something of a surprise, because the ruling Liberal Democratic Party has been consumed by the scramble among faction leaders to succeed Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, who announced Friday that he would not seek another term.

Until Tuesday, Japan has said that its aid would be limited primarily to humanitarian assistance. It has already earmarked $100 million for that purpose.

As they have in the past, Japanese officials went to great lengths to insist that they not attempting to buy back the islands with aid — though that is precisely what many here believe is happening.

SEXES: *Male Apathy on Harassment Angers Women*

(Continued from page 1)

views on pornography by the senators who had read that FBI report?"

Women contended that the public reaction of some of the committee members showed not only that the men did not give as much weight to the matter as women, but also that they did not understand the law.

For example, Senator Arlen Specter, Republican Pennsylvania, who is a member of the Judiciary Committee, said that he had questioned the judge before the start of the panel's hearings about Ms. Hill's charges and was satisfied.

"The lateness of the allegation, the absence of any touching or intimidation and the fact that she moved with him from one agency to another, I felt I had done my duty and was satisfied with his responses," he said.

But asked about his comment later, Senator Specter, a former prosecutor, said that he did understand that touching was not required in a sexual harassment suit, that verbal harassment was also against the law.

"I don't want to emphasize the touching thing," he said. The senator added that he had asked Judge Thomas bluntly about Ms. Hill's charges "that he talked about movies with animals and women having sexual relations, and he was aghast.

"I figured why mince words," Senator Specter said. "He denied ever having asked her out or talked to her about anything like that."

Many women were angered by Senator Specter's comment defending the nominee, and by comments by Dennis DeConcini, Democrat of Arizona, who defended Judge Thomas and raised questions about Ms. Hill's motivation.

Some women lawmakers noted dryly that Senator DeConcini had seemed more concerned with the fact that someone might have broken the rules of the Senate by leaking Ms. Hill's affidavit than he did about airing the allegations.

Representative Barbara Boxer, Democrat of San Francisco, said, "An obscene phone call doesn't involve touching the victim, and that's a crime."

Paul Simon, Democrat of Illinois, the member of the committee who took to the Senate floor to argue that the nomination be delayed, agreed that the matter had "touched a nerve" with women on Capitol Hill, and with some men.

"I think there is, in a body that is 98 males to two women, a lack of sensitivity toward women's concerns and black and Hispanic concerns," he said.

Senator Simon said he was concerned not only about the sexual harassment charges but also about the question of "whether Judge Thomas lied to the FBI about having made any of these verbal assaults."

"I don't think you would forget something like that," he said.

Katherine T. Bartlett, a law school professor at Duke University who sent a letter to the Senate leadership calling on them to delay the vote and "fully and publicly" investigate Ms. Hill's charges, said she got 70 signatures from women law professors in just hours.

"There's an astounding strength of feeling about this," Mrs. Bartlett said. "There's a sense that there's a gap in male understanding, in the understanding of the people making the decisions. There is a perception that a group of men may not have taken this as seriously as a group of women similarly situated would have taken it."

The women and men who talked about the sexual politics of the case said that the members of the Judiciary Committee may have been suffering from two common responses to sexual harassment charges, that it should be treated as a private matter and that it is an uncomfortable, threatening matter for men to deal with.

"There was a tendency for a very long time to view sexual harassment as basically a private matter, the type of byplay that goes on in courting and part of the natural biological relationship between men and women, not something the law should be concerned with," said Drew Days 3d, a former U.S. civil rights official who is now a law professor at Yale. "It is, in fact, a matter of public concern. But it is hard for males and even some women to understand the dynamics of sexual harassment that occurs without any physical threat and without an economic threat, where women might feel that they had to conform or suffer a unpleasantness in the workplace."

Mr. Days also pointed out that it is "threatening to males who fear that completely unfounded allegations could be made against them and they would be unable to defend themselves."

Ms. Schroeder agreed that her colleagues were made intensely uncomfortable by the explosive nature of Ms. Hill's accusations.

"It's a male bonding thing," she said. "They all think of themselves as potential victims, thinking, 'We need to stick together or all these women will come out and make allegations setting us up. We've heard this kind of thing before.'"

Susan Deller Ross, a professor of law at Georgetown University who signed the letter sent by Mrs. Bartlett, said that men have a hard time visualizing what it feels like to be "a vulnerable and trapped female."

"It's just interesting to think, if there had been several strong women on that panel, how they would have reacted to the allegations," Mrs. Ross said.

"We may be going through a societal process of getting men to look at these issue more closely. Now that more women are professionals, they have to take it seriously. They can't ignore it."

She said that the criticism of Ms. Hill for coming forth, by Democrats like Senator DeConcini and respected Republicans like John Danforth of Missouri, who is pressing the White House's political case for its nominee, represented every woman's nightmare about why she does not want to press sexually related charges in public.

"Here is a woman who struggled so with the need to come forward, balancing her need for privacy and putting herself at enormous professional and private risk," she said. "It's an indicator of how women are viewed in society."

Janice Higgins Blouch/Reuters
Anita Hill, left, being comforted by Pat Kern, who spoke on behalf of her and the Minority Coalition.

THOMAS: *He Seeks Time to Rebut Allegation*

(Continued from page 1)

port on the allegations. "Last weekend, we had won," Mr. Danforth said. "If he loses the nomination because of this, if he is telling the truth and he loses the nomination because of this, that to me is an earthshaking development."

The Senate democratic leader, George J. Mitchell of Maine, appeared early in the day to be urging Judge Thomas's supporters to consider delaying a vote, noting that he found Ms. Hill, a University of Oklahoma law professor, to be a "credible person" when she discussed her allegations of sexual impropriety at a televised news conference Monday.

Earlier, Senator Arlen Specter, Republican of Pennsylvania, who provided an important vote for Judge Thomas in the Judiciary Committee, suggested that a delay might be needed to review the allegations although he said he still supported Judge Thomas.

"The Senate is really the guardian of the Supreme Court and if it takes another day or two, I think it might be well to put any doubts to rest," Mr. Specter said on NBC's "Today" show.

Also calling for a delay was Senator Barbara Mikulski, Democrat of Maryland, one of two women in the Senate and a Thomas opponent.

Another Democrat, J. James Exon of Nebraska, withdrew his support for Judge Thomas on Monday. And several other senators said they wanted to read an FBI report on the alleged improprieties, said to have occurred in the early 1980s.

Ms. Hill, also appearing on the "Today" show, questioned the way the Judiciary Committee handled her allegations.

"I don't believe that they were necessarily taken seriously," she said.

"I can only say that I think this is part of the frustration that I am experiencing and a lot of women are experiencing — that these kinds of claims and statements are not taken seriously, that this is not an issue that men can deal with necessarily without a lot of different supporting documentation, and that just does not happen in most cases."

NOMURA: *A Stiff Penalty*

(Continued from page 1)

cut back their dealings with the firm.

"This time they did a lot more than just embarrass Nomura," said an executive at a foreign securities house here. "They are going to feel this one, both at home and overseas, where a lot of people are wondering if they should be doing business with these kinds of people. The government is finally saying that what they did was really bad."

The Finance Ministry also announced Tuesday a series of penalties for Nomura and the other members of the Big Four brokerage houses — Daiwa, Nikko and Yamaichi Securities — for having violated a directive banning the payment of compensation to customers for stock market losses.

The firms will have to close their corporate sales divisions, Nikko for 3 weeks, Yamaichi for 2 weeks, and Nomura and Daiwa for one week.

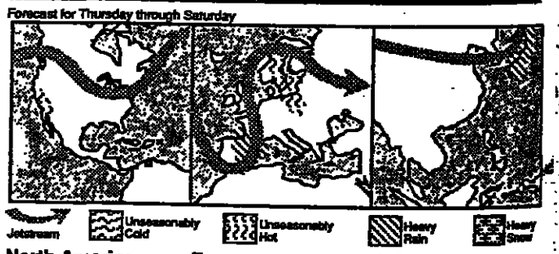
TRAVEL UPDATE

Belgian-Dutch frontier traffic was slowed by delays at several Belgian customs posts on Tuesday. Belgian officials, concerned about their jobs after the European Community single market takes effect in 1993, were checking all vehicles, causing traffic jams. The protest coincided with the start of talks on reorganizing the customs service. *(Reuters)*

The newly independent Baltic states want to use Warsaw airport instead of Moscow as the transit point for passengers flying from Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia to the United States and Canada, the Polish agency PAP said Tuesday. *(AFP)*

The Weather

Forecast for Thursday through Saturday



Jetstream · Unseasonably Cold · Unseasonably Hot · Heavy Rain · Heavy Snow

North America
A few showers are likely along the Atlantic coast from Canada to Florida Thursday, and it may shower near the Great Lakes. Otherwise, it will be mainly dry and free of unusual cold weather through at least Saturday. California will still be rather hot.

Europe
Thursday into Saturday will be breezy and mild from London to Paris. There will be plenty of clouds Thursday into Friday with a passing shower or two. Saturday will be partly sunny. Germany will be dry and mild Thursday into Saturday.

Asia
The center of Typhoon Orchid will pass south of Tokyo Thursday into Friday, pounding central Japan with heavy rain and strong winds. Fine, dry weather is in store through Saturday from Hong Kong to Seoul. Singapore and Bangkok will remain steamy.

Europe

	Today High C/F	Today Low Wx C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low Wx C/F
Algarve	29/84	12/53 c	20/68	13/55 sh
Amsterdam	18/61	9/48 sh	18/64	11/52 pc
Ankara	22/71	9/48 sh	23/73	9/48 sh
Athens	28/82	16/61 pc	28/82	16/61 s
Barcelona	17/62	10/50 t	17/62	11/52 t
Belgrade	24/75	14/57 t	24/75	14/57 sh
Berlin	18/64	9/48 pc	18/64	9/48 s
Brussels	17/62	9/48 sh	19/66	10/50 pc
Budapest	21/70	9/48 sh	21/70	9/48 pc
Copenhagen	14/57	7/44 pc	14/57	6/43 s
Costa Del Sol	22/71	13/55 pc	21/70	14/57 r
Dublin	12/53	9/48 sh	14/57	11/52 c
Edinburgh	13/55	9/48 pc	14/57	10/50 pc
Florence	19/66	10/50 pc	22/71	14/57 pc
Frankfurt	21/70	8/46 sh	22/71	9/48 pc
Geneva	19/66	8/46 t	18/61	9/48 pc
Helsinki	14/57	3/37 pc	14/57	2/35 s
Istanbul	22/71	10/50 sh	22/71	10/50 sh
Las Palmas	29/84	18/64 pc	29/84	18/64 pc
Lisbon	17/62	11/52 sh	18/64	13/55 sh
London	16/61	11/52 c	14/57	11/52 c
Madrid	18/64	8/46 sh	18/64	9/48 r
Milan	21/70	9/48 t	21/70	11/52 pc
Moscow	13/55	1/34 s	13/55	0/32 s
Munich	21/70	9/48 sh	21/70	8/46 pc
Nice	17/62	10/50 t	17/62	11/52 t
Oslo	13/55	4/39 pc	13/55	4/39 s
Paris	18/61	3/37 c	14/57	9/48 pc
Prague	19/66	7/44 pc	19/66	7/44 s
Reykjavik	8/46	-1/31 pc	8/46	-1/31 pc
Rome	23/73	13/55 s	24/75	14/57 pc
St. Petersburg	13/55	1/34 pc	13/55	1/34 pc
Stockholm	16/61	4/39 s	16/61	6/43 s
Strasbourg	19/66	9/48 sh	20/68	11/52 pc
Tallinn	13/55	4/39 pc	14/57	2/35 s
Venice	17/62	9/48 pc	20/68	10/50 pc
Vienna	19/66	7/44 sh	19/66	7/44 pc
Warsaw	18/64	8/46 s	18/64	8/46 s
Zurich	19/66	8/46 sh	19/66	9/48 pc

Asia

	Today High C/F	Today Low Wx C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low Wx C/F
Bangkok	31/88	24/75 pc	31/88	24/75 pc
Beijing	22/71	14/57 s	23/73	14/57 pc
Hong Kong	30/86	22/71 pc	29/84	22/71 pc
Manila	32/89	24/75 pc	32/89	24/75 pc
New Delhi	34/93	22/71 pc	34/93	22/71 pc
Seoul	19/66	11/52 s	20/68	11/52 pc
Shanghai	26/79	11/52 pc	24/75	11/52 pc
Singapore	31/88	24/75 pc	32/89	24/75 pc
Taipei	29/84	24/75 t	29/84	24/75 t
Tokyo	20/68	17/62 sh	21/70	16/61 r

Africa

Algiers	25/77	9/48 s	24/75	11/52 t
Cape Town	19/66	8/46 pc	19/66	8/46 pc
Casablanca	20/84	17/62 s	24/75	18/64 r
Harare	30/86	16/61 s	30/86	16/61 s
Lagos	31/88	23/73 pc	29/84	23/73 pc
Nairobi	26/79	12/53 pc	26/79	12/53 pc
Tunis	24/75	12/53 s	26/82	13/55 pc

Latin America

Buenos Aires	16/61	10/50 s	11/52	9/48 pc
Caracas	32/89	24/75 pc	31/88	24/75 pc
Lima	21/70	6/43 c	21/70	6/43 pc
Mexico City	21/70	12/53 c	22/71	12/53 pc
Rio de Janeiro	23/73	19/66 pc	27/80	19/66 pc
Santiago	19/66	6/43 s	19/66	6/43 s

North America

Anchorage	7/44	-2/29 sh	9/48	3/37 c
Atlanta	24/75	11/52 s	23/73	12/53 s
Boston	20/68	12/53 s	21/70	10/50 pc
Chicago	23/73	8/46 pc	20/68	8/46 pc
Denver	21/70	6/43 pc	21/70	6/43 s
Detroit	22/71	8/46 pc	19/66	6/43 pc
Honolulu	31/88	25/77 pc	31/88	25/77 pc
Houston	29/84	15/59 s	28/82	14/57 s
Los Angeles	31/88	18/64 s	32/89	17/62 s
Miami	28/82	24/75 sh	31/88	23/73 pc
Minneapolis	16/61	4/39 pc	14/57	3/37 s
Montreal	15/59	9/37 pc	14/57	3/37 pc
Nassau	29/84	23/73 t	31/88	23/73 pc
New York	21/70	13/55 s	23/73	11/52 pc
Phoenix	37/98	22/71 s	35/95	22/71 s
San Fran.	20/68	12/53 s	27/80	12/53 s
Seattle	20/68	9/48 pc	21/70	10/50 s
Toronto	19/66	7/44 pc	16/61	4/39 pc
Washington	23/73	12/53 s	24/75	11/52 pc

Middle East

Beirut	29/84	20/68 s	33/91	20/68 s
Cairo	29/84	18/61 s	29/84	16/61 s
Damascus	31/88	14/57 s	31/88	14/57 s
Jerusalem	28/82	16/61 s	31/88	16/61 pc
Riyadh	36/97	22/71 pc	34/93	22/71 pc

Oceania

Auckland	18/64	10/50 sh	18/64	10/50 sh
Sydney	26/79	13/55 pc	24/75	13/55 pc

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, I-ice.
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Provisional President Installed in Haiti

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — As leaders of the new military junta looked on, the Haitian parliament obediently installed a Supreme Court judge as the country's provisional president Tuesday, defying the nations of the Western Hemisphere.

The parliament acted as foreign ministers of the Organization of American States met in emergency session in Washington to consider an appeal from the deposed president, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, to send several hundred civilians to Haiti as part of a stepped-up effort to restore him to office.

Conferring on the Haitian crisis for the second time in six days, the ministers also debated tightening sanctions against Haiti's military regime as a way of forcing Father Aristide's return. The OAS voted overwhelmingly last week to condemn the coup and demand the president's reinstatement.

In a ceremony here that was boycotted by Western diplomats and about one-third of Haiti's legislators, Justice Joseph Nerette took an oath of office to succeed Father Aristide, who was removed a week ago and sent into exile.

General Raoul Cedras, the coup leader, and six other military officers sat impassively in the front row of the Chamber of Deputies as the oath of office was administered by the head of the Senate, Dejean Bellizaire.

In a letter to the OAS, Father Aristide asked the organization to send a civil mission as soon as possible to "support constitutional democracy." The proposal appeared to have wide support in the 34-nation body.

Diplomats said that if the proposal was approved, the mission could number about 500. The civilians would be accompanied by lightly armed security forces.

A civilian peace mission that was sent to Nicaragua last year is credited with helping the process of national reconciliation after long years of warfare.

The OAS ministers took up the appeal from Father Aristide after their diplomatic efforts to reinstate the exiled president collapsed in Port-au-Prince before the guns of Haitian soldiers late Monday.

The vote confirming Justice Nerette as president was held as the OAS team was at the airport of the Haitian capital trying to work out a way for Father Aristide to return to power.

Diplomats said the military forced the parliament to act to prevent Father Aristide's return.

Fewer than half of the 81 members of the lower house met and signed a document that, in effect, agreed with a military junta's contention that Father Aristide left the country voluntarily, triggering a constitutional provision for his succession.

The Canadian foreign minister, Barbara McDougall, whose plane carried the shaken delegates back from Port-au-Prince, said they were "close to an agreement" with Haitian officials when the delegates decided to leave, according to news reports.

In a letter to the OAS secretary-general, João Baena Soares, Father Aristide called for a mission that "should help assure the preservation of constitutional order, guarantee the human rights of all Haitians, and assist in the administration of justice and in the proper functioning of all the institutions that make these objectives possible."

The OAS convened against the background of public calls from two member states, Argentina and Costa Rica, for military intervention to restore democracy and reinstate Father Aristide.

"We have to proceed to a complete condemnation of the coup," said Rafael Angel Calderón Fournier, the president of Costa Rica, including the "possible invasion of Haiti by the armies of the entire continent."

His statement was noted with particular interest, diplomats said, because Costa Rica not only has impeccable democratic credentials but also is one of the few countries in the world to have abolished its army.

President George Bush has not ruled out U.S. support for sending a multinational military force to Haiti to restore democracy.

The Argentine foreign minister, Guido Di Tella, a member of the OAS team, said before the meeting opened that the organization "totally rejected" the designation of Justice Nerette as the new president. *(AP, Reuters)*

Lynne Sladky/The Associated Press

Soldiers escorting a senator from the legislature after forcing the Senate to name a president.

Horror in a Port-au-Prince Suburb

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

LAMENTIN, Haiti — One week after Haitian soldiers overthrew President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, the country's first democratically elected president, the extent of the massacre that accompanied the coup in its first 48 hours is becoming clear.

The soldiers' rampage in this desperately poor neighborhood of banana trees and cinderblock houses took more than 40 lives, according to more than a dozen residents who said they saw the bodies.

The casualty figures reported by the residents were confirmed by the Haitian Center for the Defense of Human Rights, an independent monitoring group.

Some Haitians and analysts said the events of Sept. 30, the day of the coup, were the worst spasm of killing here in more than 30 years.

As described by residents of Lamentin, it was a scene of unimaginable horror.

Haitian troops fanned out through the neighborhood, shooting men, women and children where they stood, the residents said.

Two old men were shot at the table under a shady mango tree where they were playing dominoes. A dark patch is visible on the ground where the men bled.

A pair of preschoolers, one boy and one girl, died in their house, which the troops then torched. All that remains of their short lives are a tiny pair of charred shoes and two small lunch pails decorated with cartoon characters. Behind the house is a fragrant field of roses.

A teenage boy called Ti Ati was shot in front of a cinderblock house, his body left to rot in the baking sun for two days. There is the lingering stench of death there. His shirt, stained brown with dried blood, lies in tatters nearby.

The witnesses' accounts were given weight in conversations with a senior army commander and a police sergeant near here, who confirmed that troops reacted harshly after at least two soldiers were killed by residents of Lamentin as the coup was in progress.

One soldier named Jean-Robert Samedi was apparently stoned to death. Another was killed by a machete blow to the face and his body burned on the main road near here. A third soldier disappeared and is presumed dead.

"Look, if we don't put an end to this thing, it's going to go on and on," the commander said. The sergeant said his orders were to stop tire-burning attacks against the army.

The result is an ongoing atmosphere of terror here, as troops continue to roam the streets after dark, firing into the air to keep people in their houses.

The killings and the marauding army patrols appear to be the main factors that have forestalled any "people power"-style movement in the streets to reverse the coup. In fact, as public transportation was restored Monday, thousands of poor capital dwellers, many carrying bundles of belongings, streamed out of the city for the countryside to escape the violence.

Estimates of the death toll vary from 250 to 600 or more. Much of the killing took place in desperately poor slums such as this one on the outskirts of the capital and Cité Soleil near downtown Port-au-Prince, where Father Aristide is extremely popular.

"They came to Cité Soleil not because of revenge but because they know Cité Soleil people are Aristide people," said Jean-Robert Birmingham, 38, who lives there.

Some residents say 250 people were slaughtered in Cité Soleil.

One woman there, who called herself Mrs. Jean Michel, described her husband's death on Monday. He was an old man, perhaps 100, she said shakily. When shooting started in the street, he opened the door of their tenement to see what was happening.

Soldiers shot him as he stood in the doorway, his wife said. Three large bullet holes, each the size of a fist, gape from the living room wall behind where he fell. She now stays in the back room with her grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

"This is very bad for the young boys, the old men and all the people," said Weckler Billy, 16. "I don't know when my president is coming back. That's why I'm frightened."

Seoul May Buy Patriot Missile to Counter North

Reuters

SEOUL — South Korea said Tuesday that it was considering buying the Patriot missile system from the United States to defend against possible Scud missile attacks from North Korea.

A Defense Ministry spokesman said, however, that no agreement had been reached.

Four Patriot systems, costing $150 million each, would be bought over five years beginning in 1993.

Earlier this month, the Agency for National Security Planning said North Korea had successfully tested a mobile launcher for its Scud-C missiles. The missiles are capable of reaching all of South Korea and parts of western Japan.

North Korea developed the Scud-C in 1986 and has deployed 36 of them 50 kilometers (30 miles) from the demilitarized zone separating the two Koreas, the agency said. The nations are still technically at war since their 1950-1953 conflict.

U.S. Ready To Approve New Drug For AIDS

By Malcolm Gladwell
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Food and Drug Administration is ready to approve the second drug for the treatment of AIDS — didanosine.

The long-awaited decision, which sources said could be made as early as Wednesday, has been expected since a special advisory committee voted to recommend approval for the anti-viral drug in July.

The drug, known as DDI, has shown promise in clinical trials in the treatment of AIDS patients who have grown intolerant or who do not respond to the drug AZT, which since 1986 has been the only approved therapy for those infected with the human immunodeficiency virus that causes AIDS.

Under a special expanded access program financed by the drug's developer, Bristol-Myers Squibb Co., DDI has been provided free of charge to 23,000 AIDS patients in the United States for the past two years, while the company gathered data about its effectiveness.

Not all patients who wanted the drug could receive it under that program, however, and AIDS experts said that approval was likely to make the drug available to many more AIDS patients.

"This is the start of an era where people with AIDS have treatment choices," said a New York AIDS activist, Mark Harrington. "But it is important not to get overoptimistic about this. It is not the answer. None of these alone or in combination are a cure for AIDS. They simply slow it."

Other experts cautioned that many questions about DDI remain unanswered. Given the need of AIDS patients for another therapy, for example, the Food and Drug Administration is approving DDI more than six months before completion of the clinical trials designed to show whether it is safe and effective in the long term.

"We don't know enough about the long-term effectiveness and side effects of this drug to say whether or not it is a success story," said Donald Abrams, who directs AIDS research at the University of California at San Francisco.

AID: *Riyadh Pledge*

(Continued from page 1)

the Soviet aid issue to the White House in meetings last week.

The Saudi royal family has expressed internal concerns over the stability of the Soviet Union and its Muslim republics in the aftermath of the unsuccessful August coup in Moscow and the wave of independence movements that have rolled across the country.

Riyadh feels that the role of Iran, as a traditional Western buffer against Soviet expansion into the Gulf, has been much diminished by the collapse of Communist control, Arab diplomats here say.

But this has not diminished the need to contain the still fervent zeal of Iran's most radical revolutionary elements, which for now command a majority in the Iranian Parliament and have not come to terms with their Arab neighbors, the diplomats say.

Saudi Arabia has distributed about $250 million in aid already pledged to Moscow. The purpose of Prince Bandar's trip to the Soviet Union earlier this month was to clarify how Mr. Gorbachev's government was dealing with incoming aid since many of the central government's functions have been undermined by independence movements in the Soviet republics.

Officials familiar with the missionary plan said Saudi funds and Egyptian religious scholars will be deployed to the Muslim republics in the Soviet Union.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Afrocentric School Opens in Brooklyn

An Afrocentric school has opened at the Bridge Street African Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal Church in New York. The church traces its roots back 225 years; the school is believed to be the first of its kind in the United States, although several all-male public schools for blacks have been started in inner cities.

The school, with 10 kindergartners and first-graders, plans to add one grade a year through the 8th grade and to enroll 500 pupils by the end of the decade. The school day begins with a pledge that combines Christian values and the African-based ethical system known as Kwanzaa, which stresses responsibility and cooperation. The aim is for children to "learn consistently about our culture," said the co-pastor, the Reverend Barbara Lucas.

The classroom, in the church basement, features a large map of Africa and a banner proclaiming, "Mesna Abo Bra," which means "learning for life" in the Akan language of Ghana. Tuition, $2,500 a year, is more than most of the people in Brooklyn's Bedford-Stuyvesant section can afford. This makes the school all the more dependent on donations.

Short Takes

Bruce Fein, a conservative commentator who is a regular on TV political talk shows, is upset with what he considers the mediocrity of the current U.S. Supreme Court. Conservatives they may be, he says, but they are delivering shaky opinions, "conservative castles of sand" that will be easily washed away in the next liberal tide. He wrote in The American Bar Association Journal that since the defeat of the distinguished but controversial Robert H. Bork four years ago, a hypercautious president, fearful of a hypercritical Senate Judiciary Committee, has picked candidates whose only distinction is that they have none.

Why are the taxicabs in so many American cities painted yellow? Because, says The New York Times, early in this century the University of Chicago conducted a study that found that yellow was the color easiest to see from far away. John D. Hertz, who later founded the car rental company bearing his name, was at that time the owner of Chicago's largest taxi fleet. He immediately ordered all of his cabs painted yellow. The custom spread rapidly.

Rita Kempley, a Washington Post film critic, did not take kindly to this year's thriller "A Kiss Before Dying" starring Matt Dillon and Sean Young, which is just out on videotape. The film, she said, "is so wooden, it wouldn't hurt to spray for Dutch elm disease." And "as lovers aboard this Beautyrest of Doom, Dillon and Young are only slightly more compelling than steamed mollusks."

Bringing the Author To Student-Readers

At Bard College at Annandale-on-Hudson, New York, a course in the contemporary novel gives students a chance to meet the authors. "You get a vague sense of embarrassment when you see copies of your book in every hand," Patrick McGrath, author of "The Grotesque," told The New York Times.

The course was created by Bradford Morrow, 39, an English professor who edits an avant-garde literary journal, Conjunctions. "I would be talking to writers, discussing their books, and I would think, 'If only students could hear this conversation.'"

Now they can. By the end of this year, 14 writers will have come over a three-semester period, for the honorarium of $100.

One of the students, David J. Geil, said, "Literature can be so distant. I think that when you can actually ask the author questions, it brings the works very close."

Arthur Higbee

Do Widows Of Smokers Have a Case?

Reuters

WASHINGTON — A lawyer for the family of a smoker who died of cancer told the U.S. Supreme Court on Tuesday that Congress never intended the federal health warning on cigarette packages to shield the tobacco industry from personal injury lawsuits.

The high court's decision in the case, the most important business issue this term, could have far-reaching financial implications for the industry, which faces about 50 suits seeking millions of dollars in damages.

At issue is whether Congress intended, in its Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act of 1965, to bar personal injury suits filed by smokers and their families against the tobacco industry.

"In the end the burden is not on us," said Marc Edell, representing the family of Rose Cipollone, who died of lung cancer in 1984 at 58 after smoking heavily for 40 years.

He said that instead, the burden should be on the tobacco respondents to show with "crystal clarity" that Congress intended "to do away with these tort actions."

But H. Bartow Farr 3d, representing the tobacco industry, told the court that Congress meant to protect manufacturers from claims based on state law.

"What Congress recognized correctly was this is a national problem that needed a national solution," Mr. Farr said.

The case stems from a landmark 1988 verdict in a lower court awarding $400,000 in damages to the Cipollone family, the first courtroom defeat for the tobacco industry on charges of liability in a smoker's death.

The award was relatively low because the jury in Newark, New Jersey, found that the victim bore 80 percent of the blame for her own death because she knew of the dangers of smoking.

But the jury was swayed by testimony about the company's advertising before 1966, such as campaigns from the 1950s that promoted its cigarettes as "just what the doctor ordered."

A U.S. appeals court last year threw out the award and ordered a new trial. The Supreme Court took the matter under advisement and is expected to rule next year.

A House Parking Privilege Goes Way of Bad Checks

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The House speaker, Thomas S. Foley, ended another perquisite for House members Tuesday, ordering the sergeant at arms to stop intervening with District of Columbia officials to get their parking tickets fixed.

The speaker's decision was made less than a week after the House voted overwhelmingly to close its special bank and asked its ethics committee to investigate the policy of covering member's checks that were written on insufficient funds.

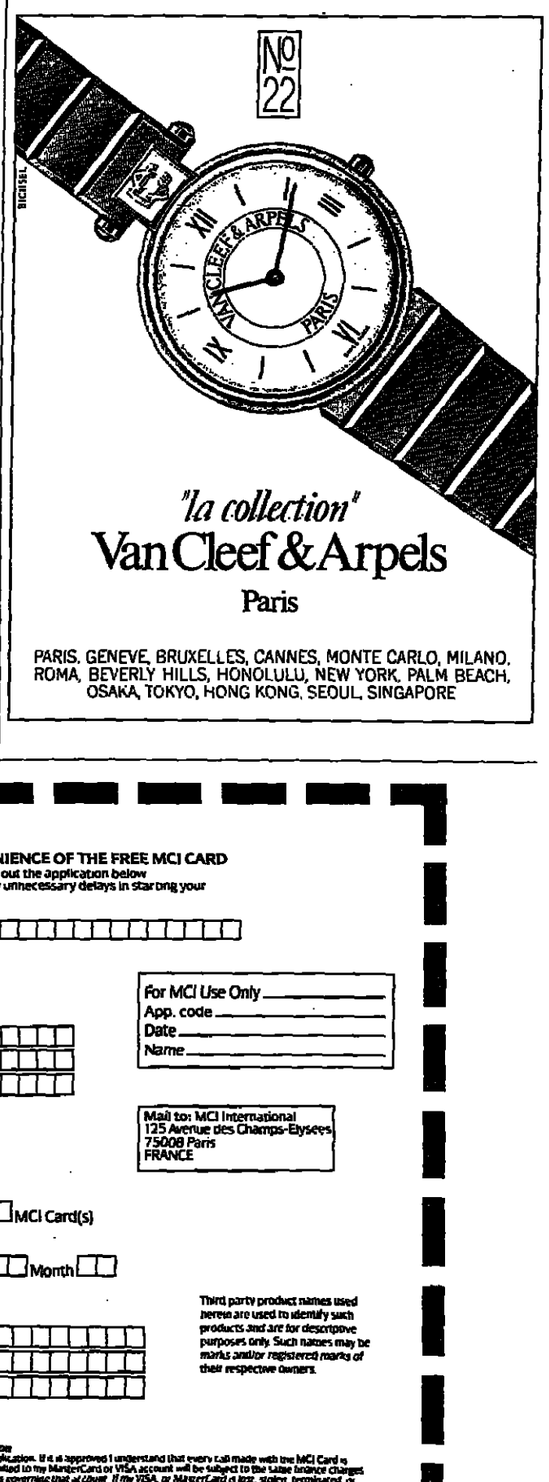
Mr. Foley said in an interview that members, who have special parking privileges in Washington, will now have to contact the authorities individually if they believe they were improperly ticketed. The Senate began such a system in January.

Previously, House members notified the sergeant at arms, Jack Russ, whenever they got a parking ticket. He would then ask District of Columbia officials to eliminate it under a local ordinance.

Many of the tickets, in all likelihood, were improperly issued since District law allows members of Congress on official business to park almost anywhere they please, except in front of a firehouse or hydrant, in a rush-hour zone or a loading zone. They must display special license plates.

"What we're changing is that rather than handling these matters for members when they complain that their cars have been improperly ticketed, we're going to leave that up to them," Mr. Foley said.

The speaker emphasized that members were not covered under the law when on private business. He said that executive branch officials have the same privileges under the statute.



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OPINION

No Time to Go Overboard

Mikhail Gorbachev has now gone beyond the cuts George Bush announced and challenged the United States to keep stepping down the ladder toward a "nuclear-free world." He has served nuclear stability by undertaking to outlaw tactical weapons and tighten central control over (and reduce) republic-based strategic weapons. He has also complicated Mr. Bush's political life, adding to a gathering post-Cold War trend to question the legitimacy of nuclear weapons and, indeed, of serious defense.

By his own cuts announced 10 days ago, Mr. Bush got out in front of much of the public demand to fit American nuclear posture to the ebbing of the Cold War. In so doing he served up a soft pitch to Mikhail Gorbachev, whose principal sphere of policy initiative these days lies in the foreign and nuclear fields. Mr. Gorbachev hit, if not a home run, then a long triple. He put tighter controls on a Soviet nuclear arsenal shaken by political upheaval. He announced substantial cuts — some unconditional, some meant to be matched, some meant to be negotiated — in key categories, most importantly in the most threatening category of "heavy" intercontinental missiles with many warheads.

This was not all. In place of Ronald Reagan's ambitious concept of a space-based nuclear defense against Soviet missiles, Mr. Bush had proposed a relatively modest, land-based, nonnuclear defense against accidental, terrorist or rogue-country launches. Many Democrats have opposed the Bush program, insisting that Mr. Gorbachev could not accept it. Now Mr. Gorbachev has accepted it. This is a conspicuous instance where the Kremlin may help out an embattled American defense program.

It is also possible that Washington may be able to follow Moscow's lead in further reducing offensive arms. Even the new cuts Mr. Gorbachev proposes would leave both countries with thousands of weapons.

In other ways, however, Mr. Gorbachev is pushing Mr. Bush beyond the comfort zone. Unlike the Soviet president, Mr. Bush does not support a ban on underground nuclear tests or a pledge not to use nuclear arms first in battle. These steps would restrict the modernization and utility of weapons on which the United States still depends to deter potential enemies and discharge its international responsibilities.

With many Democrats in Congress eager to put down the burdens of Cold War, avoid risk and save money, it is not easy for Mr. Bush to make the case for nuclear and defense insurance in a still uncertain world. But there is growing a certain glib and thoughtless readiness to forget about defense and cut everything. Mr. Bush must counter it to hold American policy on an even keel.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Help Them Go Home

Vietnam has tentatively agreed to accept the forced return of tens of thousands of its citizens who left, often risking their lives in dangerous, leaky boats. The agreement, worked out with Britain and the United Nations, could fall apart under strong objection from the United States.

That would be unfortunate. The United States has adamantly opposed forced repatriation of the Vietnamese. But circumstances, including U.S.-Vietnam relations, are changing; this new policy may be more realistic. Rather than block it, America ought to help ensure that it is carried out fairly.

More than 100,000 refugees from Vietnam are now living in camps in Southeast Asia, about half in Hong Kong. Sympathy for these escapees probably peaked at Christmastime 1989, when Britain deported 51 "boat people," mostly women and children, from Hong Kong to Hanoi.

Britain's action may have been crude, but it vividly underscored the need to distinguish between genuine political refugees, who have a "well-founded fear of persecution" in their homeland, and economic refugees, seeking to escape poverty.

By international agreement, political refugees deserve the most generous treatment. But the same preferences do not apply to those fleeing economic deprivation. That points to the need for proper and relatively uniform screening procedures. As long as the procedures themselves do not violate human rights, those screened out as economic migrants are candidates for return.

It is not a happy result. But no country can let in everyone who wants in; governments are constantly forced to make these decisions. Hong Kong sends illegal immigrants back to China. The United States forcibly turns back "boat people" from Haiti.

In any case, forcible return for the Vietnamese is not, arguably, any less humane than requiring them to stay in squalid resettlement camps where they are subject to robberies, murder and suicide.

Since 1989, about 6,000 "boat people" declared to be economic migrants have returned to Vietnam voluntarily. An international fund for refugees provides them with living allowances and UN monitors check to see that they are not persecuted.

The United States now has some leverage to help ensure that those who are returned to Vietnam are treated humanely. Last year, a plan was sketched out to normalize U.S.-Vietnam relations. The prospect of economic benefits that would result from normalization ought to be a powerful incentive to Vietnam to treat its returnees decently — and could ultimately discourage more economic migrants from fleeing the country.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Iraq Was Nearly There

Each new discovery by the United Nations inspectors shows Iraq to have been closer to building nuclear weapons. The collection of documents the inspectors seized two weeks ago — the ones that were the subject of the long standoff in a Baghdad parking lot — are especially instructive.

They show the Iraqi bomb-makers to have been testing a long list of components and to have solved most of the key technical questions. The principal remaining hurdle appears to have been a supply of enriched uranium, and the inspectors believe that Iraq was only 12 to 18 months from production on a substantial scale. Meanwhile, Iraq was also well along in the development of missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads.

It was very good luck that President Saddam Hussein's hubris led him to invade Kuwait in 1990, rather than waiting perhaps a couple of years until he had nuclear missiles. He miscalculated in thinking that he could take Kuwait with impunity, and he miscalculated again in accepting peace terms that let the inspectors into his country. They have clearly been much more tenacious and successful than the Iraqis ever expected.

What happens to Iraq now is a subject that shares importance with another: how to prevent Iraq or any other country from repeating Baghdad's near-triumph of secret weapons development. Much of the answer will reside in the 40,000 pages of the Iraqi documents the United Nations now possesses. They reportedly contain much highly detailed information about the companies throughout the world that supplied certain essential equipment and technology. Hans Blix, director-general of the International Atomic Energy Agency, says he favors public identification of companies that knowingly took part.

A fundamental rebuilding and strengthening of the world's nuclear control regime — represented by the IAEA — is essential. The lists of companies and experts who helped Iraq will be an invaluable contribution. They will show what needs to be controlled more carefully and by which governments.

Other countries will also try to acquire these weapons. The Iraqi attempt has failed so far through pure chance. The world cannot count on being as lucky next time.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Stumbling Toward the Talks

The weeks ahead are very crucial for the prospects for peace in the Middle East. Though no final date or venue is fixed for the parley, there are reports that the Bush administration, now holding the strings of the Middle East problem and the keys to its solution, is soon to extend official invitations to the parties concerned.

Supporting the U.S. resolve to grapple with the decades-long dispute is the tour to be made by Secretary of State James Baker to the Middle East. The thrust of the Baker tour, his eighth since the end of the Gulf war, is to come up with a formula on the Palestinian representation, still the main sticking point. Moreover, Mr. Baker is to seek to coax the Israeli officials into showing goodwill to help ensure the success of the proposed conference.

— The Egyptian Gazette (Cairo).

Pending Mr. Baker's next shuttle landing in Jerusalem, Israel is confronted by the urgent need to react to a draft memorandum of understanding on arrangements for the projected regional peace talks. This draft is reported to contain seriously disturbing divergences from formulations earlier thought by Jerusalem to have been agreed with the State Department.

These formulations had reaffirmed the American commitment not to countenance PLO participation in, or directives to, the Palestinian delegation to the conference. They also accepted Israel's basic stance against including a Palestinian from East Jerusalem in the delegation, so as not to compromise the status of the reunified city as Israel's sovereign capital.

It now appears that the draft memorandum does not recognize any Israeli veto over the delegation's composition, nor does it bar the PLO from calling the shots for the Palestinian delegates during the conference. This arm-twisting may be coming dangerously close to the limit. Is the prognosis for Israel and the Palestinians to go to the conference, each hoping the other will throw a tantrum and quit in midsession when the full extent of U.S. "flexibility" becomes evident?

— The Jerusalem Post.

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A New Nuclear Age Both Sides Can Win

By Joseph R. Biden

The writer, a Democrat of Delaware, is chairman of the Senate subcommittee on European affairs.

WASHINGTON — Mikhail Gorbachev, with Boris Yeltsin's backing, took only a week to match President George Bush's cuts in nuclear arms and up the ante. The United States should not hesitate to raise the stakes even higher. This is a game both sides can win.

For all Mr. Bush's new thinking on short-range nuclear weapons, his proposal reflected a large dose of old thinking about intercontinental missiles and "star wars" — and not enough thinking about a world order free of Armageddon arsenals and Third World nuclear threats.

The president said we should "dramatically shrink" the world's nuclear arsenals and "effectively discourage the spread" of nuclear arms. But this will require America to abandon policies to which the administration still clings.

Having jettisoned tactical weapons as obsolete, the Bush team resists applying similar logic elsewhere. The current treaty permits each side 9,000 strategic warheads — far more than most experts think deterrence requires. But Moscow is ready to halve these levels.

So far, the administration has focused on an old priority — "crisis stability" for rivals poised for mutual annihilation. It stresses cuts in land-based intercontinental missiles with multiple warheads, the area of Soviet strength. It claims exemption for sea-based missiles and bombers, including the extravagantly expensive B-2, which dominate the U.S. arsenal. It rejects a test ban as incompatible with the need for improving nuclear warheads. And it continues promoting the anti-missile defenses, which even in a cooperative climate are a barrier to cuts in offensive arms.

Why hasn't the president matched his revolutionary rhetoric with new strategic policies? Several reasons explain his reluctance:

Defense cuts would eliminate jobs; Defense Secretary Dick Cheney spoke volumes last week when he inadvertently touted the B-2 as carrying a huge "payroll."

The Pentagon is still geared to using nuclear weapons in war, despite the disappearance of the Soviet threat and the success of conventional power against Iraq. The Cold War acclimated us to the perverse premise that superpower status depends on maintaining a capacity to eradicate civilization, even at the expense of U.S. economic strength.

Proponents of "star wars" have sold a beguiling technical fix to a new problem — horrifying weapons wielded by irrational Third World despots — that realistically can only be solved through collective economic and military containment.

These mind-sets must go if the United States is to spur deeper cuts in Soviet arms, revamp its budget and shape a new international security system. How, then, should America proceed with the Soviets?

First, the United States must make clear that all strategic arms, including submarine-launched missiles and missile defenses, are negotiable to the lowest level compatible with deterrence, as determined by a joint panel of U.S. and Soviet experts.

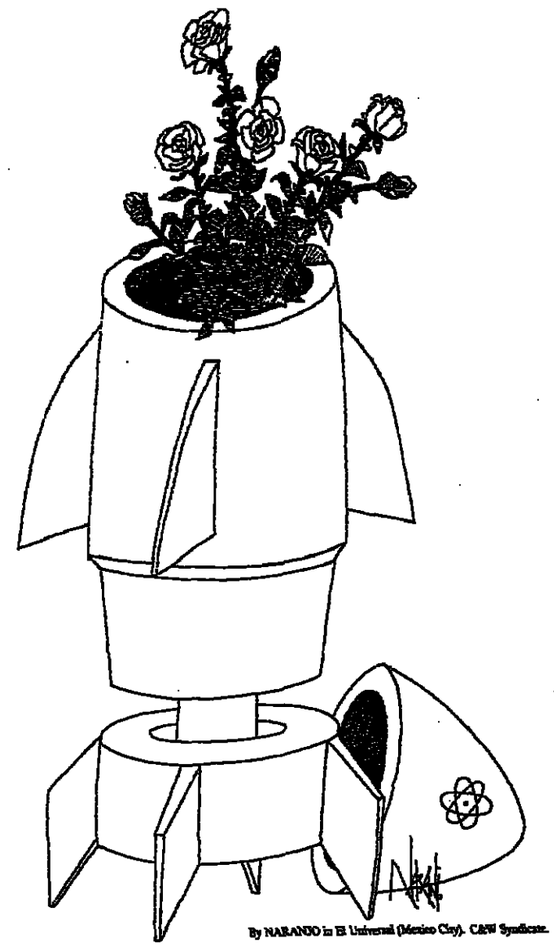
Second, the British, French and Chinese should be involved. A five-power conference should commit all to deep cuts, a ban on nuclear testing and producing new fissionable material and a United Nations-backed nonproliferation regime.

Third, we must build on the success of the nonproliferation treaty, which has worked but for a few rogue states. Global limits on ballistic missiles can supplement the treaty's constraints, and nuclear states such as India and Pakistan can be pressured to adhere. Rigorous UN enforcement would include severe economic sanctions and, where necessary, military action.

The key is China, which just pledged to join the nonproliferation treaty but has indiscriminately sold nuclear and missile technology. The test of President Bush's commitment will be his use of all available tools, including trade sanctions, to ensure Beijing's cooperation.

In disassembling the Doomsday Machine, we can shape a containment policy directed against Third World nuclear dangers. It will take vision to lead the journey into this new nuclear age.

The New York Times.



By NARANJO in El Universal (Mexico City). CSW Syndicate.

'Star Peace': Technology That Can Shield the World

By Marc Ullmann

PARIS — The fall of communism has swept aside the last tattered remnants of the Iron Curtain at a time when the technical progress of the Strategic Defense Initiative is paving the way to global protection against limited strikes. President George Bush promptly seized the opportunity offered by the coincidence of these two revolutions, and President Mikhail Gorbachev has wisely accepted the tendered hand. These developments may offer mankind an opportunity to rid the world of the atomic threat. It may be the last.

A first chance came in 1946. The United States then enjoyed a monopoly of nuclear weapons but proposed to give it up in order to avoid a deadly arms race. The prerequisite for destroying America's stock of bombs was the creation of an international authority that would effectively supervise all atomic activities worldwide to ensure that research and development would be for civilian purposes only.

But Stalin, a suspicious man, was not about to open his country's borders to curious observers. And the Americans, in truth, intended to be very curious: They overloaded the so-called Baruch Plan with requirements aimed at transforming the Soviet Union into an open society.

Negotiations, of course, dragged on. Soviet research accelerated. In 1949, the Soviet Union tested its first atomic bomb. A chapter of hope was closed. And mankind seemed condemned to live under the suspended sentence of atomic death.

Now, a second chance is coming. Technological advances are increasing defense capabilities. The American-made Patriot missiles that helped protect Israel (if imperfectly) from Iraqi Scud missiles provided a taste of the wonders to come.

A thousand highly computerized satellites, weighing only 100 pounds (45 kilograms) each, could detect the slightest sign of preparation for aggression. They would be linked to ground- and space-based interceptors which, in case of a nuclear attack, would destroy attacking missiles.

Unfortunately, such protection would work only against limited strikes. If there were more than 100 to 200 attacking missiles — numbers of which any of the five major nuclear powers are capable — the system could be saturated.

The challenge is therefore twofold: The world should be protected against limited strikes by some new Saddam Hussein; and, at the same time, the present atomic powers should be induced to further reduce their arsenals.

President Bush has given priority, within the framework of the SDI program, to research and development of a system of global protection against limited strikes, and President Gorbachev has said he would consider the deployment of such a system. But this is not enough.

What is needed now is an international space-shield program — call it "star peace" — open to all countries. Most participating countries would share the cost by paying in cash; atomic powers could choose to pay "in kind," by destroying nuclear weapons.

The Soviet Union almost certainly would be interested. Such a program would allow savings on defense; it would provide an opportunity to present a friendlier face to the world at a time when the country desperately needs help; and it would boost Soviet leverage in coming disarmament talks. The medium-sized nuclear powers, too, should be interested. In France, despite the deep official attachment to national deterrence, there would be strong public support for such a scheme; the same surely would be true in Britain. As for China, international pressure combined with economic incentives might be needed.

President Bush has a pivotal role to play. He can seize the opportunity offered by Russian goodwill to take a bold step toward "star peace." There is no time to waste.

The writer, a leading French commentator, contributed this to the International Herald Tribune.

The State of Science: They're Mourning in America

By Daniel S. Greenberg

WASHINGTON — Cancel the funeral. Contrary to lugubrious reports, science in America is not expiring under financial deprivation. It has its difficulties, but they are not reflected in the apocalyptic wailing of the statesmen of science and their journalistic choristers.

A Washington Post editorial last month typifies such distorted perceptions in referring to the "debilitating shortage of American scientists."

Except for engineering faculty, there is no shortage, as many job-hunting young scientists will glumly attest. Engineering is in a bind because academe insists on Ph.D.s for teaching at a time when a Master's degree is a ticket to a good job in industry. Elementary and secondary school science are in derelict condition. But the professional scientific enterprise is remote from school-level science and has prospered amid these failings for decades.

What is the state of American science? It is well-financed and immensely productive — the leader in most fields of research, the mecca for students from around the world. Research in America may be underfinanced, but it is far better financed than that of any other country or combination of countries.

For nondefense research and development, the United States spent $78 billion in 1989, whereas Germany, France and Britain together spent $43 billion, and Japan spent $45 billion. In R&D workers, America leads, with 949,000, double the number in Japan and nearly three times the number in the European Community.

In almost every discipline, Americans are by far the leading producers of research papers.

Politics is in rare harmony on generous funding for research. The National Science Foundation is slated for a 15 percent budget jump, while other agencies will average 3 to 4 percent rises.

Revelations of fraud have not impinged on budgets. And even the financially stretched National Aeronautics and Space Administration has been good to science.

Why, then, does science resound with lachrymose tales of neglect and nostalgia for a Golden Age that never existed? The Nobel laureate Leon Lederman, president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, surveyed 250 scientists last year and "found a depth of despair and discouragement that I have not experienced in" 40 years.

He and the Nobel laureate David Baltimore refer to the late 1960s and early 1970s as the happiest era. In that period, Mr. Baltimore has written, "research money seemed limitless." But today, he adds, "the money seems to be drying up."

They ignore that the claimed Golden Age also resounded with lamentations of neglect. In 1968 the New York Academy of Sciences assembled on "The Crisis Facing American Science" and reported that, because of budget cuts, "morale in the scientific community is low." The conferees agreed that failure to provide more money "could result in long-range dangers to the welfare of the nation and the world."

Scientific inquiry is open-ended and financially insatiable. Irresponsibly, leaders of the scientific community have assumed that Congress will respond to horrific warnings that insufficient support is at the root of this or that national woe.

The science establishment has now adopted industrial competitiveness as a justification to demand more money, though the failings of industry cannot be attributed to an insufficiency of research funds.

Why doesn't the bountiful budget suffice? The answer is that priorities are anathema to the managers of science. In their view, all scientists have a right to consider their work vitally important, while ceaseless expansion of science is deemed essential.

Sacrosanct is the ancient system in which each Ph.D produces a dozen or more Ph.D.s in the course of an academic career, with all assuming that grants await the newcomers. If not, crisis alarms go off.

The National Institutes of Health has led the way in this respect, despite a doubling of its budget, to $8 billion, over the past five years.

Politics has usually found the money to indulge the statesmen of science. It would be pleasant if this could continue. But scientists seem to be the last who believe that it can.

The writer is editor and publisher of the newsletter Science & Government Report. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

No Place for a Mob Approach in the Lab

By John Deutch

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Americans have come to expect that their scientists and engineers will contribute to the general economic and social welfare of their nation across a wide spectrum — from atomic energy to molecular biology to microelectronics.

In the 1990s and beyond, the ability of U.S. scientific enterprise to meet these expectations will depend largely on how well the federal government allocates resources and administers programs. We rely on the federal government to support basic research because private industry cannot be expected to make investments that lead to substantial, but unpredictable, public benefits.

I believe the government is performing these key management functions poorly, and significantly less well than in the past. The shaping of basic research programs in many federal agencies is more like looting by mobs than disciplined pursuit of reasoned priorities.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration, for example, is pursuing major projects that have little demonstrated scientific merit, such as the space station, or that do not work as planned, such as the Hubble Space Telescope. And the Defense Department is allocating an increasing fraction of its technology budget to its in-house laboratories, denying opportunities to universities, nonprofit institutes and industry.

Changing world political and military relationships mean that the United States must redirect defense research. It should place increased research emphasis on other pressing societal needs — understanding global environmental problems and improving health, for example.

In addition, there is increasing interest in directing federally sponsored research toward technologies that will improve U.S. industrial competitiveness in international markets.

Shifting research emphasis from technology creation to technology application is a major challenge for the U.S. scientific community. Progress requires reorienting some of America's research and education effort toward learning how to make things well.

The scientific community enjoyed significantly larger research budgets throughout the Reagan and Bush years, but the funding curve is likely to remain flat in the future. Resources to undertake new programs in manufacturing technology, material science, software engineering and earth sciences will have to come from more efficient use of current funding.

I believe the most promising way to restore faltering federal stewardship is for the scientific community to play a larger, formal advisory role in assisting Congress and the executive branch to set priorities for projects and fields that compete for available resources. Currently, there is no voice to rank competing demands against objectives; the result is too many projects amid too little money.

America would be better off if in each agency's budget-setting process an independent and qualified group of scientists came forward with a statement of research objectives and an evaluation of the relative value of competing programs in meeting them.

The writer is a professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and was energy undersecretary in the Carter administration. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

5 Hopefuls In Search of The Voters

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Reading the announcement speeches of the five Democratic presidential candidates is an instructive way to discern what the Democrats have learned from three successive White House defeats. The addresses by former Senator Paul Tsongas of Massachusetts, Governor L. Douglas Wilder of Virginia, Senators Tom Harkin of Iowa and Bob Kerrey of Nebraska and Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas vary in quality, tone and content, but contain certain common themes:

1. More than their predecessors did in the '80s, these Democrats emphasize that their approach is strongly rooted in traditional values. All but Mr. Wilder dwelled on their enduring connections to their hometowns. Clearly, they learned from Ronald Reagan how important it is to stress core values. That is a plus.

2. To a greater degree than any Democratic nominee since Jimmy Carter in 1976, these Democrats are running against Washington. Some, like Mr. Harkin, focus their distaste on the policies of the Reagan and Bush administrations. Others draw the indictment of the capital so broadly that it covers the whole political culture of the city, including Capitol Hill. Mr. Carter ran against Washington and won, but had a hard time governing without allies there. Can these Democrats profit from the anti-Washington sentiment, or will they hurt their credibility by posing as outsiders?

3. Running against the eighth successive president to have worn a military uniform during World War II, the Democrats are eager to present themselves as spokesmen for a different generation. Mr. Wilder, the oldest of the group, gives this least emphasis; Mr. Kerrey, Mr. Clinton and Mr. Tsongas, the most. But all five Democrats want to focus the voters' minds on the future. They indict the Republicans for failing to assure that future generations will have the same opportunities Americans have enjoyed in the past. They tap a widespread public fear and challenge Mr. Bush to present his own agenda. A smart tactic.

4. Their speeches echo the Democrats' traditional concerns for social programs and racial equality. Health care, education and the environment are still the Holy Trinity, with deep bows to abortion-rights as well. On all four of those issues, Democrats enjoy majority support. But new social spending implies big government and the taxes to support it — and they may be vulnerable to counterattack on those fronts.

5. Far from sidestepping the racial questions Republicans have used as "wedge issues," several of the Democrats — most notably Mr. Wilder and Mr. Clinton — accuse Mr. Bush of demagoguery on this front. Others, notably Mr. Harkin, are lighting counterfires by fanning resentment of the rich. All five make the point that they empathize with the "victims" in society because of their own experiences in overcoming poverty (Mr. Harkin and Mr. Clinton), racial discrimination (Mr. Wilder), war injury (Mr. Kerrey) or cancer (Mr. Tsongas). Whether this will win them sympathy in the electorate remains to be seen.

6. The strongest emphasis for the Democrats is on middle-class economic anxieties about jobs, take-home pay and status. Most promise tax relief; only Mr. Wilder suggests significant domestic spending cuts, and his are unspecified. There are intimations of economic nationalism and tougher policies toward Japan from some; others focus on savings and investment.

In 1988, Michael Dukakis aimed his campaign at the "middle-class squeeze," but Mr. Bush ran away with the issue through his "no new tax" pledge. After breaking that promise and enduring three years of slow economic growth, Mr. Bush is vulnerable on the economy. If the Democrats can seize the high ground on this issue, the election could become much more competitive.

7. The paucity of rhetoric on defense and foreign policy issues in their announcement speeches suggests that the Democrats wish these questions would just go away. They will not.

Mr. Kerrey devoted 11 paragraphs to national security, but got no more specific than to suggest that "we need to change our military force structure with an alert mind that focuses on our safety and security." Others, such as Mr. Harkin, seem to think they can dispose of the question by promising to "declare a peace dividend and turn 'star wars' into 'star schools.'"

The Democratic hopefuls will have to do better than that to pass the voters' threshold test of replacing Mr. Bush as commander in chief.

The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1891: China's Prognosis

PARIS — The news from China shows that the Celestial Empire is in a critical condition. The Imperial Government is evidently too weak to punish outrages on foreigners; it dreads the interference of the foreign fleets, and also fears aggression on the part of Russia. It is curious that a foreign invasion would be welcomed by the enemies of the Tartar dynasty. It has been predicted that at some future day a Chinese army will overrun Europe. It is much more probable that China will fall into the hands of Russia, or be partitioned between Russia and other European Powers.

1916: Giving and Taking

PARIS — All the branches of the Banks of France remained open Sunday [Oct. 8] for the convenience of the working classes wishing to subscribe to the National Defence Loan. Countless men and women gave up part of their day of rest to "do their bit" by bringing their savings to the State.

BERNE — The German war loan "has come up to expectations, but has not gone beyond them," says the *Kölnische Zeitung*. But Swiss financial experts remark that paper from previous loans formed in reality the greater part of the subscription to the present issue. The German Government has decided to melt down and recoin all available gold to compel all Germans hoarding gold to hand it over to the Imperial Bank.

1941: Threat to Moscow

MOSCOW — [From our New York edition:] The Soviet armies below Moscow withdrew today [Oct. 8] from the important railway town of Orel after furious fighting, according to a terse Red Army confession of mighty German pressure on two central sectors and on the extreme South. Orel was squarely in the path of the southern arm of a German enveloping movement to trap and destroy the armies defending the Soviet capital.

OPINION

As They Die by Thousands, The Silence Is Unworldly

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — On Sept. 25, a special commission on AIDS appointed by the White House and Congress sent a public message to the president of the United States. It was almost a prayer — lead us.

The commission could have sent the same message even more pointedly to every other president, or every king or dictator in office. They see men, women and children die of the disease in their own capitals, know more will die and are silent.

Silence has a loud voice. It shouts that nothing important is happening, don't worry. So when something important is going on, silence is a lie.

In the United States, the presidential pulpit can set priorities and the ethical tone of the country. But only once has President George Bush spoken out about an epidemic that has killed 120,000 Americans in its first decade and will kill twice that many in the next two years alone. About a million Americans are already infected with the virus that can bring the disease that brings death.

Since the commission reported, Mr. Bush has appeared at least seven times on television. He spoke movingly of arms control. He also spoke movingly about country music, a golf tournament and a television show on Desert Storm.

Some administration people are saying privately they think he should lead as the commission asked, and tell Americans that AIDS is so severe a national problem that it is everybody's business. Others say it will upset Americans not ready to be told by the president to shape up intellectually and understand that AIDS is now heterosexual as well as homosexual, a disease for parent and a disease for fetus.

Oh, who cares what his assistants say. It is his own responsibility — to tell us that the only known barrier to the further spread of AIDS exists not in a test tube but in our own brains. It lies in the physical and ethical relations between those who have AIDS or its virus and those who do not.

That, of course, involves many things that reach deep inside us. They touch not only on sexual conduct but on the relations between parents and children, on education, on political and social judgments, on how tax money should be used and for whom. They involve something as tangible as condoms for kids, as critically moral as whether guilt lies in getting the disease or failing to make sure through technique or sacrifice that it is not passed on. Or perhaps guilt lies in pretending that these questions do not exist.

AIDS is no longer a matter of individual but national conduct and attitudes. And we know poverty multiplies the transmission of disease, sexual or otherwise, through bodily sores and the social infection of prostitution. At the beginning of the next century, a breath away, there will be about 25 million Third World citizens with the virus.

If compassion is not enough to make *AIDS an international responsibility*, try on the survival of those who will grow up then — such as your children *or grandchildren*.

So while we wait for Mr. Bush to lead, where are all the others of great power? What's the word from the king of Thailand? When will he tell his people that the country's 2 million prostitutes — about half of them children — while great for the tourist trade have turned their nation into a cesspool of AIDS contagion?

The emperor of Japan, who used to be that nice, modern crown prince, when will he tell his people that Japanese men on sex tours of Thailand and other lands shame Japan abroad and infect their wives at home?

Mikhail Gorbachev and Boris Yeltsin might tell the truth about the spread of AIDS in the Soviet non-Union. The princess of Wales, with or without her husband, could rescue the monarchy from embarrassing make-work by speaking up.

Silence — also from the presidents of Egypt, South Africa, Indonesia and Brazil, the king of Morocco, the emirs of the Gulf. And of course silence from the lords of China about Yunan, where AIDS spreads through the heroin needle.

So if Mr. Bush does speak out, he has a lovely chance to lead — not only at home but in the world — by at last convening a world AIDS conference of *national leaders, accompanied* by truth, scientists and checkbooks.

This would not end AIDS; someday, the test tube will. But meantime it could save a few million lives, by ending the lying silence at the top.

The New York Times.

ON MY MIND

This Ethic Can Save

GOVERNMENT can do little — in a free society — to influence the spread of a behavioral epidemic, and AIDS is the quintessential behavioral *epidemic. In a country where the right to* choose and the right to privacy are singularly cherished, it is absurd to blame government for a disease that spreads through the most private of acts in the most intimate of settings. The main role of government is to protect the civil rights of AIDS sufferers and to try to find a cure. (The federal government spends a staggering $3.7 billion a year on AIDS, $1.2 billion of it on research.) The rest depends on the private decisions of individual citizens and, in particular, of the only ones in a position to spread AIDS: HIV carriers. The single most effective curb on the spread of AIDS is an ethic of responsibility.

— Charles Krauthammer, for the Washington Post Writers Group.

Forced repatriation explained.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Luck of the Map? Not Quite

Regarding "The Early Postmarks Will Get the Green Cards" (Sept. 26):

Amazement is my reaction to the cynical use by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service of a lottery system to increase the representation of Europeans among new immigrants to the United States. A look at the list of eligible countries reveals not one from sub-Saharan Africa or from Latin America, with the exception of Europeanized Argentina. Asia fares little better. On the other hand, the principalities of Monaco and Liechtenstein made the cut, along with the microstate of San Marino.

My African wife and I spent four years battling the INS bureaucracy before her permanent U.S. resident status was finally granted. It is little comfort to us that 40,000 new green cards will be issued this year to people who hit the lucky number. That the INS is part of the "Department of Justice" only deepens the irony.

CHRIS HENNEMEYER.
Dakar, Senegal.

Improving People's Lives

The Washington Post's criticism of AID administrators *("A Cleanup Is in Order," Opinion, Sept. 27)* should not obscure the Agency for International Development's accomplishments in thousands of villages around the world. One such project is under way in Aghormy on the fringe of the ancient Siwa Oasis in Egypt's western desert. The village chief, Mohammed Omar, plagued with persistent drainage backup from a nearby saline-ridden lake, believed that a cleanup was in order and *enlisted help from AID.*

Mr. Omar's idea was to pump water from the lake, settle out the salt, mix it *with well water and use the result to* irrigate desert-grown crops. AID pledged capital to build the structures, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization did a feasibility study and Egypt's Reclamation Authority is building the water channels. The project may work or it may fail, but it shows the real commitment of AID to improve people's lives.

WILLIAM SOMMERS.
Cairo.

Now Tell the Democrats

In "The Numbers Can Work for Democrats" *(Opinion, Sept. 21)*, George Will says the Democrats need to attack George Bush and the Republicans over the $500 billion annual deficit. But he overlooks a vital point: Which party has been in control of Congress since the early '80s? Where does tax revenue get voted on and handed out? Come along, George. The Democrats won't want to attack themselves in '92.

EDWARD EISELE.
Phoenix, Arizona.

AIDS Need Not Happen

In response to "AIDS Is an Illness, Beyond Guilt or Innocence" (Meanwhile, Oct. 4) by R. Scott Hitt:

All caring people should, of course, have great sympathy for those suffering from AIDS, as we should have for those with cancer, heart disease or multiple sclerosis. But I do not understand why people expect us to be able to develop a cure for AIDS in a flash — especially when we haven't been able to cure any of those other illnesses even after many years of intensive research. I do not believe that guilt or innocence is the question. Meantime, we must accept the fact that in many cases AIDS is preventable; the other illnesses I mentioned are generally not.

J. J. CARPENTER.
Corsier, Switzerland.

Put the Brass in Charge

Edward Luttwak's opinion column "For America, Again, the World Is a New Ball Game" *(Sept. 23)* pointed to the need for the United States to convert from a military economy to a civilian one. I would add this: Perhaps it is time to turn civilian power over to the military people and let them sort out our problems. Maybe the General Schwarzkopfs of the world could put America back into first place with a lot more efficiency. In case one doubts that the military can organize political life, look back at the amazing job done by General MacArthur in converting Japan to a free-enterprise democracy after World War II. Japan's success owes much to U.S. military guidance.

LARRY SHAPIRO.
Aix-en-Provence, France.

Academic Ghettos Spread When History Shuts Doors

By Nina Gilden Seavey

WASHINGTON — Recently I was hired by a local community college to teach black history. I am white. The administration saw no problem with either the color of my skin or my qualifications to teach the material. I have specialized in Afro-American history and have consulted on a number of television documentaries on black Americans.

I was excited by the opportunity to present college-level material to students whose only exposure to black history would have been in high school. The students were to read some of the first-rung scholars in the field of Afro-American studies, such as John Blassingame, C. Vann Woodward and Lerone Bennett Jr. Coupled with these scholarly readings were treatises by Martin Luther King Jr., excerpts from "Eyes on the Prize," a screening of "The Long Walk Home" and texts from the oral histories of black Vietnam veterans found in Wallace Terry's "Bloods."

MEANWHILE

I felt the students would be engaged in a level of study that would give them new insights into an important part of America's history.

I was wrong. I walked into a class on the first day that was about 90 percent black. As I came through the door, many of the students looked at me and looked among themselves as if someone were in the wrong room. I assured them that this was, in fact, an introductory course in black history.

Sensing that some of the students were uncomfortable with the color of my skin, I set quickly to work explaining the course syllabus, discussing the requirements and talking about the general context in which one studies history at the college level. This gave the students just enough time to formulate their arguments about why a white woman should not be teaching a course in black studies. I answered that the color of one's skin did not govern the quality of one's mind. They were just going to have to get over the fact that my ancestors were Caucasians.

The students became increasingly hostile and continued to assert that not only did they not have anything to learn from me, but the same went for C. Vann Woodward, John Blassingame (when they asked me if he was black or white, I had to admit it never occurred to me to find out) or even Martin Luther King Jr. (peaceful resistance, I was told, is out). Several of the students became angrier and attempted to quote me studies done by white scholars in black history (which they misrepresented) and questioned my ability to understand oppression. After all, how could a white woman understand slavery from the perspective of the slave?

I told them of my Jewish aunts and uncles who dug their own graves and were promptly shot into them by the Nazis in Eastern Europe. But the students launched into a tirade about the impossibility of a white person's understanding the nature of the black experience. Within 10 minutes of the class period ending, three students had been to the dean calling for my resignation. I withdrew from the course.

Was I angry at the students for turning my race into an indictment of my intellect? Of course not. These are 18- and 19-year-old kids who are in the process of finding out who they are; part of that process is to resist authority.

Who, then, is really at fault? I blame the parents and secondary school teachers who have taught these students the same kind of racial intolerance that generations of black, Asian, Jewish, Hispanic and Indian Americans have fought so diligently. Clearly, multicultural studies have taken a contorted turn.

The logical extension of the arguments the students offered would make it impossible for me, as a woman, to teach political history because it is predominantly a "white man's history," would make it unthinkable for a man to teach or write on women's history, would belie the belief that anyone at all could teach medieval or ancient history.

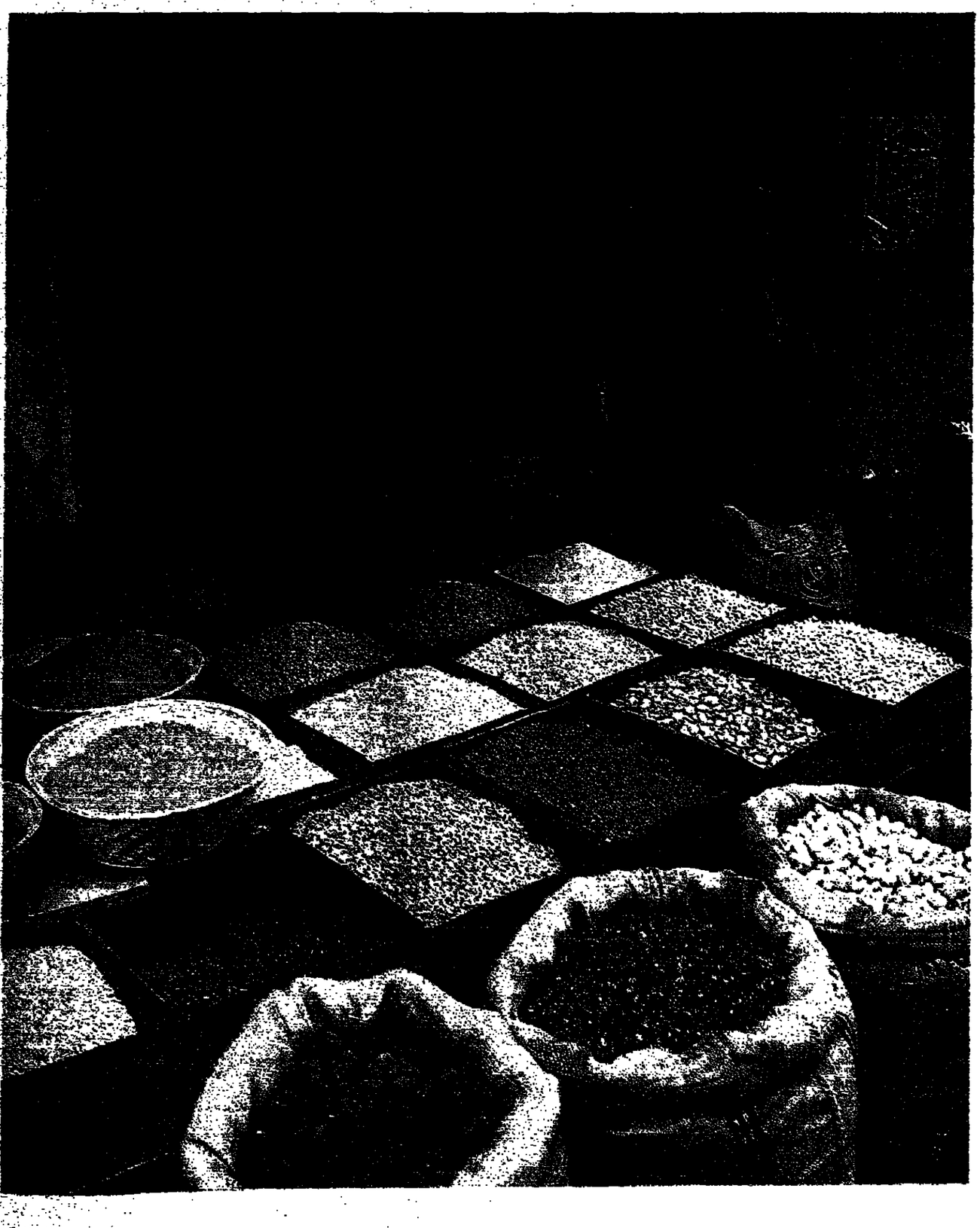
The question is: Does a people "own" its history? These students have been taught that they are entitled to a haven away from a white man's interpretation of past evidence, that the study of black culture is synonymous with present-day black politics, and that they are privy to a special kind of understanding of something that happened decades or centuries ago because of their skin color.

But this is intellectually bankrupt. The only way that we can come to understand the past is not to judge it by the color of the historian, but rather that person's intellect and interpretive skill. Otherwise we have to throw out the brilliant works of such white males as C. Vann Woodward, Eugene Genovese, Eric Foner and Lawrence Levine and start over. And we will be creating academic ghettos where only blacks can teach black history, Indians teach Indian history, and Chinese teach Chinese history.

But the fact that white man's hegemony has, in the past, dominated the field is not a cause for others to emulate. Instead, multiculturalism should bring us closer to the concept of pluralism, not national or cultural chauvinism.

The writer is director for the Center for History in the Media at George Washington University. She contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.



PRESERVING AGE-OLD TRADITIONS IN A MODERN WORLD.

Commodities like spice have been part of the traditional market in the Gulf, the hub of world trade, for more than 2,000 years.

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FLYING WITH STYLE

For Algerian Youth, Future Shock Now

By Chris Hedges
New York Times Service

ALGIERS — By day, they lean against whitewashed walls smoking cigarettes or selling imported shirts out of small vinyl bags. By night, they congregate on street corners or in noisy coffeehouses. And, in the future, they will inherit Algeria.

The young men of Algeria, many seething with the anger of the dispossessed and the hatred of those who can no longer dream of a better life, must often make their lives on the fringes of society.

Those who are called *trabendistes* in Algerian slang work in the black markets that have sprung up in every major city, making illegal currency exchanges or selling shoes and clothes smuggled from abroad. The word is a corruption of the Spanish noun *trabajo*, or work.

Those with less initiative, many of whom spend their days in hashish-smoking and petty thievery, are called *hittistes*. The word is a corruption of the Arabic word *heet*, or wall, the primary object those men spend their days and nights leaning against.

In Algeria's work force of 5 million, 1.5 million are unemployed, and the government estimates that each year 200,000 more people enter the labor force without jobs. For many young Algerians, no longer able to escape with ease to Spain, Italy, and France, countries that already harbor 2 million of their compatriots, life as a trabendiste or hittiste is all that society can offer.

A steep, narrow stone street in a lower-class neighborhood of Belle Cour is home to one of Algeria's five major black markets, which hum with illegal commerce.

Shoppers there gather around young men who have laid out imported leather shoes, radios, and clothes, including American jeans, on the curb. A few sell appliances as large as washers and stoves, and many can broker a deal for a black-market car from Tunis or Morocco. The vendors, their pockets thick with wads of Algerian dinars, all offer to change money at the black-market rate, almost twice that of the official rate of 17 dinars to the American dollar.

Noureddin Zamoum, a 15-year-old who dropped out of school two years ago, crouched over his small collection of Indian razors, Egyptian light bulbs, and Spanish batteries. He spends nine hours a day, seven days a week, in the market.

"When I am 18, I can go to Europe and buy clothes and bring them back to sell," he said.

The trabendistes fly two or three times a month to cities like Barcelona or Marseille to make their purchases. They fill two or three large vinyl suitcases and return to Algeria, where they must wrangle with the customs police.

"I try not to buy too much in Spain each trip to avoid a lot of problems," said Farid Hadjoutti, a 34-year-old vendor. "I usually only get eight pairs of shoes and fill the rest of the suitcases with clothes. As soon as the police see my passport and all the entries and exits, and as soon as they look in my suitcases, they know what I am doing. They either demand 1,000 dinars, or, if they think I have bought too much, they confiscate what I have."

But while the black market allows the 25 million Algerians to buy goods they cannot find in the poorly stocked stores, it also puts those who trade at risk, not only from policemen demanding bribes and confiscating goods, but also from packs of thieves who roam the streets, armed with knives and cans of chemical Mace.

The increasing anarchy and widespread assertions of corruption by local officials have proved a boon to the Islamic fundamentalists, who captured 55 percent of the vote in municipal and gubernatorial elections last year.

The fundamentalists, who want to form an Islamic state, caused parliamentary elections to be indefinitely postponed after organizing a strike in June.

The strike led to widespread rioting, in which many of the young men in the market and on the street said they took part, and a state-of-siege law that was not lifted until Sept. 29.

The contradiction between young men who thirst for Western goods and often the license and wealth of Western society while backing the Muslim fundamentalists gives Algerian politics a peculiar twist.

CROATIA: *Guns Fall Silent*

(Continued from page 1)

slav authorities because of the fighting, a council statement said.

A spokesman said exchanges with Yugoslav deputies and cooperation in culture and communications as well as programs to train Yugoslav legal experts would be affected.

Sources said the EC Commission had drafted several options, ranging from cutting off oil supplies to Yugoslavia to an all-out trade embargo against those republics that continue to resort to violence.

It is doubtful that all EC states will back such Community sanctions. Britain, for one, prefers a United Nations role to make the sanctions as effective as possible.

There was no sign of the blockade of army bases being lifted, and comments by Croatian officials indicated they had reservations about agreeing to a truce just one day after President Tudjman's Zagreb headquarters was hit by a rocket.

But EC officials and the federal army general, Andrija Raseta, were optimistic after three hours of talks in Zagreb with Colonel Amro Agutic, deputy commander of the Croatian National Guard.

"Finally, everyone has seen that sooner or later we have to discuss" peace, said General Raseta, who shifted from his camouflage fatigues to a grey dress uniform and medals for the talks. "The only way to solve the problem is to discuss and not to wage war."

The United States on Tuesday condemned the Yugoslav Air Force's raid on Zagreb on Monday and said it was considering coordinating sanctions with the European Community against Yugoslavia.

"We condemn these latest attacks on nonmilitary targets that demonstrate complete disregard by the federal army for the lives of innocent civilians," said Richard A. Boucher, a State Department spokesman.

"Such actions are unacceptable and cannot be justified under any circumstances," he said of the Zagreb bombings.

The Yugoslav Air Force bombed the offices of Mr. Tudjman.

Officials in Croatia say that more than 1,000 people have been killed since its Serb minority rebelled after the declaration of independence on June 25. Several previous cease-fires have collapsed and have been followed by intensified fighting.

Tanjug said Mr. Tudjman, President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia and Defense Minister General Veljko Kadijevic of the federal government had been invited to The Hague for talks on Wednesday.

The rest of Yugoslavia appears to have accepted Slovenia's breakaway because it includes few non-Slovenes. But Serbia, the biggest republic, says Croatia can secede only if its 600,000 Serbs have the right to self-determination.

No other country has recognized Croatia or Slovenia as independent states. The EC countries are united on the principle that they will do so only if the Yugoslavs reach agreement among themselves.

The U.S. State Department announced the withdrawal of all personnel from its consulate in Zagreb and warned U.S. citizens to leave the country.

German politicians pushed for quick diplomatic recognition of Croatia and Slovenia on Tuesday but Bonn refused to break ranks with its more reluctant partners in the EC. *(Reuters, AP, AFP)*

Slobodan Miljojkovic/The Associated Press

Yugoslav federal soldiers examining a hand grenade in Medari.

MOSCOW: *Key Republics Back Gorbachev on Arms*

(Continued from page 1)

separatist fervor is strongest, have proposed making the republic free of nuclear weapons. But the precise details of how that might occur have been left unsettled while the Ukraine points toward a full declaration of independence and presidential elections in December. Some politicians have noted that the fate of the missiles could prove a valuable bargaining lever in future relations among the old union's sovereign republics.

Mr. Yeltsin has offered to store other republics' missiles on Russian soil, but the idea has not been immediately endorsed. In some cases it has fed the traditional fears that Russia, the largest and wealthiest part of the union, will eventually dominate whatever survives of the post-Communist Soviet empire.

The republics have been in political disarray since the collapse of the union, trying to create a decentralized economic community and talking vaguely of reviving some sort of looser political union rooted in republic sovereignty. On Tuesday, with Mr. Yeltsin still on vacation, his vice president, Alexander V. Rutskoi, complained that "anarchy is descending on the republic" in the face of "mountains" of new laws that do little to solve the basic economic and political crisis.

Mr. Rutskoi, facing increasing intramural squabbling among the many factions of Russian politics, offered unexpected caution about the proposed free-market economic compact endorsed in theory last week by most republics, including Russia.

He said that Russia was standing as "a cow being milked" by other republics, which were turning the economic proposal into a "graphic instance of banditry." To the contrary, other republics worry that they might be exploited by Russia.

The vice president heightened the daily talk of "anarchy" as the former foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, warned that the threat of a rightist coup did not die with the failed attempt in August.

As quoted by the Interfax news agency, Mr. Shevardnadze, who first warned of a coup danger last winter when he resigned from the Gorbachev government, told a business meeting here that the threat was "still a reality to be reckoned with" because it is "rooted in the deteriorating economic situation and declining production."

■ France to Reduce Testing

France plans to reduce its nuclear tests from six a year to four or five next year, Agence France-Presse reported Tuesday from Paris. The decision comes after the recent announcements by Mr. Bush and Mr. Gorbachev of significant reductions in their nations' nuclear arsenals.

MODELS: *A Super Spat on Supermodels at Milan*

(Continued from page 1)

shows have divided psychologically into first and second rank — by models, not clothes.

Some designers (Armani is one) make a point of not showing with the status-symbol girls whose names the photographers catcall.

Ellin Saltzman of Macy's concedes that the famous faces can be overwhelming.

"I happen to love them on the runway," she said. "But I also happen to think that they overshadow the clothes."

Romeo Gigli (who now shows in Paris) tried to buck the model-star system by using fresh and unknown faces.

"To me, they are just girls," Gigli said. "I don't like superstars. They kill the dress. I just use regular girls who show in a natural way. I like to show the clothes as though they were being worn on the street."

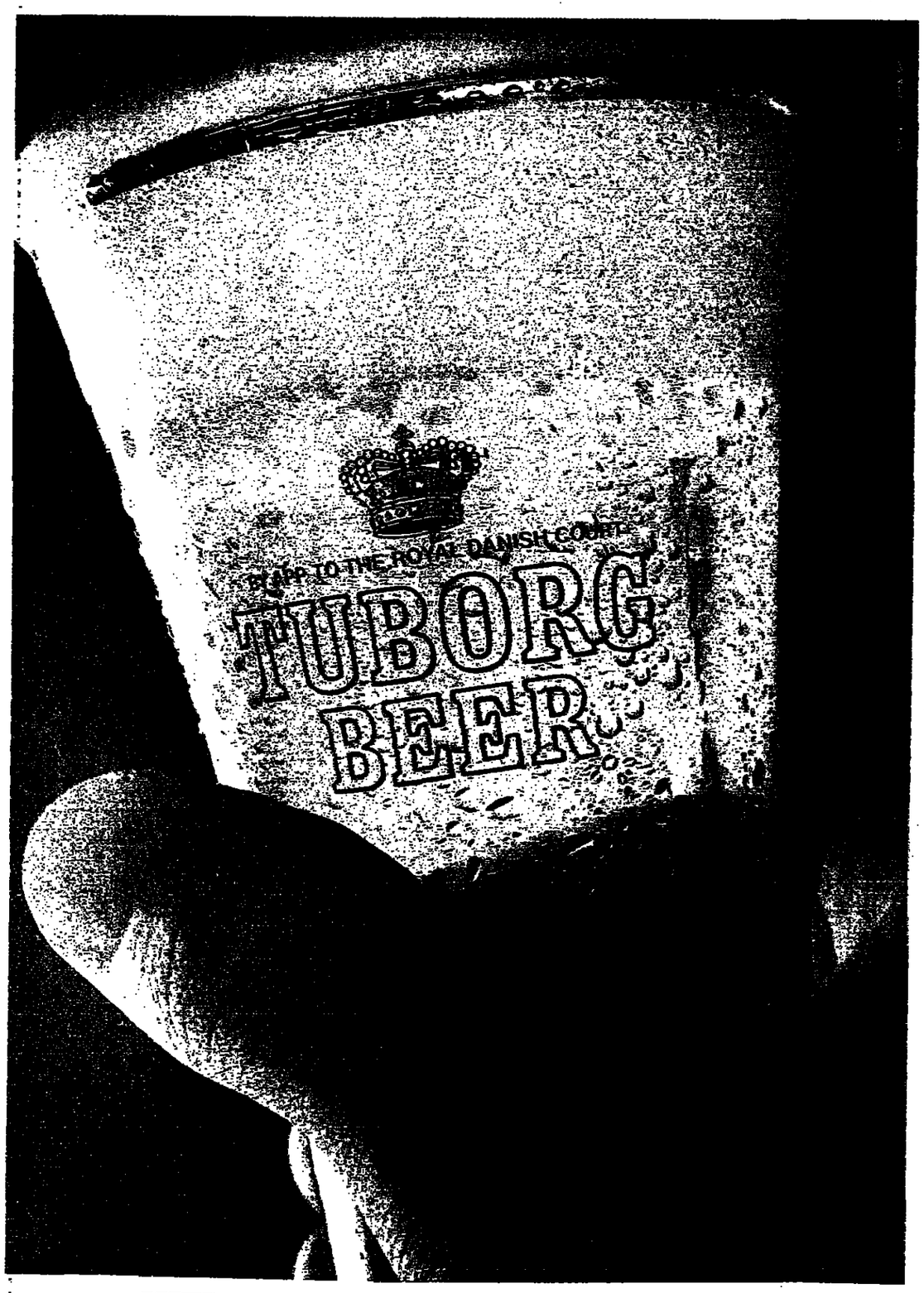
"We don't want to get into those fights over models' prices. We think it is ridiculous," said Krizia's Aldo Pinto, who put a show on the runway Monday night of five secondary lines on pretty but unexceptional models. They showed the sand-colored safari jackets, the neat navy dresses with white collars, the animal-print jeans and tiger and parrot knits that are Krizia classics offered at less expensive prices. It would, indeed, be mad to pay top models for what is really the commercial showroom collection — although Versace had Naomi, Yasmeen, Cindy Crawford, Karen Mulder et al., just to show his Signature line at his own home on Sunday.

Genny, where Versace is a consultant to the owner, Donatella Girombelli, also had the top girls, who made the curvy navy crepe dresses with appliqués of lace, the orangeade shifts, the voluptuous black swimsuits and rhinestone punching on black leather look like a million dollars. Genny had softened the look, with simple pantsuits in natural colors, and even included a couple of fluttering mid-calf pleated skirts, shown with flat shoes, to express the gentle new mood. Without the girls to pep things up, it would have seemed like just a regular, commercial show.

Rifat Ozbek, a British designer showing for the first time in Milan, would have given a bigger push to his collection of body-skimming outfits had they been on the Golden Girls he cannot afford. He had some fun ideas on a "Dances with Wolves" theme: American Indian fringing, blanket-stitched jackets, pants open at the side like chaps and a witty Confederate cavalry jacket astride a pair of pony-skin jeans.

Ozbek also had stretch Capri pants, which is a strong summer trend, and he handled that old hemline business in a modern way with his tabard tunics and dresses with asymmetrical, dipping skirts. His feel for the ethnic was given new direction with tie-dye prints on stretch and African bone decoration. The show lacked meat, but compared with some of the inflated shows on the supermodels, it was a triumph of creativity.

Missoni deliberately played down the show-la-la business by withdrawing from Milan's Fiera, where the Camera Nazionale della Moda offers slick and sizable runways. The models walked out in Missoni's showroom among the audience to show rainbow-striped knit cardigan jackets and pajama pants or pale crunchy sweaters over anyone-for-tennis pleated skirts. Since pattern is Missoni's thing, they made the most of zigzag, flower and rainbow print and weave. A tartan-effect shorts suit had a modern shape and spin. In its unassuming way, Missoni's was a model fashion show — instead of a show about models.



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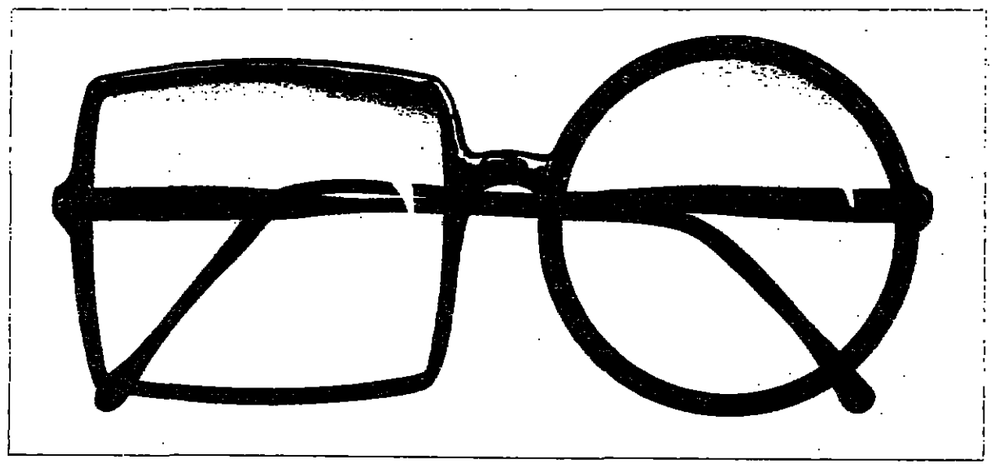

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Israel Interrogates Leading Palestinian Peace Negotiators

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Two leading Palestinian negotiators in the Middle East peace process were called in for questioning Tuesday by the Israeli police as they were preparing for consultations in Washington with Secretary of States James A. Baker 3d.

Faisal Husseini and Hanan Ashrawi were allowed to leave police headquarters in East Jerusalem after an hour, and no attempt apparently was made to block their scheduled departure for Washington on Wednesday.

But authorities signaled a willingness to pursue criminal charges, although U.S. officials reportedly have cautioned that a hard-line attitude toward the men could unsettle plans for a regional peace conference in the next few weeks.

The interrogation came as Israel sealed off Jerusalem to Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza Strip to avert possible disturbances on the first anniversary of the Temple Mount rioting that led to the fatal shooting of 17 Arabs by Israeli police officers.

Arab neighborhoods in East Jerusalem and the walled Old City were under a virtual state of siege, patrolled by paramilitary policemen and regular Jerusalem officers. The entire eastern half of the city was a ghost town, brought to a halt by a general strike called to commemorate its bloodiest day in decades.

Israel has said the killings were an unavoidable response to deliberately provocative rioting. But the equivalent of a coroner's inquest here concluded during the summer that the police used live ammunition "without reasonable need," and the many deaths brought Israel widespread condemnation.

The negotiators brought in for questioning were under suspicion of having met late last month in Algiers with leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organization in defiance of a 1986 Israeli law forbidding contact with a group that this country considers a terrorist structure. As a sign that the authorities here were serious about applying the law, a judge this week sentenced Israel's best known peace campaigner, Abie Nathan, to a year and a half in prison for having met with Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman.

Mr. Husseini and Mrs. Ashrawi deny having gone to Algiers, despite press reports that they were indeed there to speak to the Palestine National Council, the PLO's "parliament-in-exile."

There were hints from Israeli officials that they might take the denial at face value and not press the matter vigorously. But cabinet ministers and rightist lawmakers were demanding that they be formally charged and arrested, and it remained unclear how far the government was prepared to go.

Both Palestinians said that police investigators had asked the whether they went to Algiers and whether they carried messages to and from the PLO.

"I told them that I did not commit any violation and that I reserve my right not to answer any questions," Mrs. Ashrawi said.

Sven Nackstrand/Agence France-Presse

Hanan Ashrawi, left, and Faisal Husseini, Palestinian peace negotiators, entering a police station in Jerusalem for questioning.

UN Finds Iraq's Nuclear Arms Center

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — UN inspectors have discovered a complex of buildings that apparently served as the nerve center of President Saddam Hussein's covert nuclear weapons program but largely escaped allied attack during the Gulf war.

In a report to the Security Council, UN inspectors sent to ferret out Mr. Saddam's nuclear plans said that on their most recent trip to Iraq they had found a top-secret document indicating that the hub of Iraq's weapons-development program was a scientific research installation called Al Atheer, about 65 kilometers (40 miles) south of Baghdad.

It was here, the report says, that Mr. Saddam planned "to design and produce a nuclear device," although Iraq has said the installation "had no nuclear connection."

Previous inspection teams decided that Al Atheer was probably intended for the production of parts for a nuclear weapon.

U.S. and other allied intelligence agencies also apparently failed to spot the importance of this plant, officials say. It was only lightly bombed during the Gulf war, with about 15 percent of its buildings hit, far fewer than at many other suspected nuclear sites that were almost destroyed.

The allies' failure to destroy this central nuclear installation in the air war against Iraq is a further indication that they underestimated the size of Iraq's nuclear program and overestimated the damage they had inflicted on it.

On Jan. 23, for instance, a week after the start of the air war, President George Bush said, "Our pinpoint attacks have put Saddam out of the nuclear bomb-building business for a long time."

On different occasions in late January, General H. Norman Schwarzkopf, the allied commander, said attacks had "destroyed all their nuclear-reactor facilities" and "neutralized their nuclear manufacturing capability."

The new report summarizes the preliminary findings of the sixth nuclear inspection visit that the International Atomic Energy Agency, based in Vienna, has made in Iraq under the terms of the Security Council's cease-fire agreement with Baghdad.

The report is based on a partial examination of more than 25,000 secret Iraqi documents, which the inspectors finally managed to remove from the country last month after twice being expelled from the sites where they were collecting material.

The report says the 44-man inspection team, which included American and British nuclear-weapon designers, "obtained conclusive evidence that the government of Iraq had a program for developing an implosion-type nuclear weapon," which was code-named "Petrochemical Three."

Documents taken by the inspectors describe "nuclear weapons development experiments" involving, among other things, "neutron initiators, enriched uranium cores, reflectors, high explosive lenses, and electronic firing sets."

One document says Iraq successfully produced nuclear weapons parts out of natural uranium. But the atomic energy agency inspectors have still not discovered whether Iraq's ambitious uranium-enrichment program had produced enough nuclear explosive "for an actual explosive device" by the time it was brought to a standstill by the allied raids.

The report also reveals that Iraqi scientists were working on a "surface-to-surface missile system — presumably the intended delivery system for their nuclear weapon."

Besides destroying only part of the Al Atheer plant, the allies failed even to attack a plant at Furat, outside Baghdad, where Iraq was secretly building uranium-enrichment centrifuges, because they did not know it was part of the weapons-development program. The plant's true purpose was discovered by the atomic energy agency only after the end of the war.

Like earlier disclosures, the report to the Security Council does not identify any foreign companies or experts that helped Iraq with its nuclear ambitions. But it makes clear that the inspectors have gathered evidence of "substantial nuclear weapons-related procurement from foreign sources."

The report also concludes that Jaffar Dhiah Jaffar, the deputy director of Iraq's Atomic Energy Commission, probably had "the lead technical and administrative responsibility for the nuclear program as a whole, despite his repeated claims that no such program existed."

■ 'Super Guns' Destroyed

UN inspectors supervised the destruction Tuesday of two Iraqi "super guns" so that they can never be fired, The Associated Press reported from the United Nations in New York.

Parts for a 1,000mm-bore Iraqi cannon that inspectors believe could have had a range of up to 1,600 kilometers were cut up with welding torches at a site south of Baghdad.

The gun, about 150 meters long, would have allowed the Iraqis to fire over Jordan and strike anywhere in Israel, and hit the capitals of neighboring Saudi Arabia and Iran.

The smaller of the two guns, about 50 meters long with a bore of 350mm, is at a well-camouflaged site north of Baghdad in the Jabal Hamrin mountains. That gun had been test-fired by the Iraqis at a range of about 250 kilometers.

Savimbi Strives to Translate Battlefield Prowess Into Angolans' Votes

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

LUANDA, Angola — Jonas Savimbi's long war to overthrow the government and seize power is over, but the rebel leader still faces a tough battle to attain his goal politically in next year's election.

Mr. Savimbi's carefully orchestrated return to the Angolan capital late last month as part of his presidential campaign drew tens of thousands of Luandans out to see and hear the man branded by the government during 16 years of war as a "bandit" and "puppet" of South Africa, which backed him, as did the United States.

The energetic, 57-year-old guerrilla leader spellbound many with his crowd-rousing oratory skills. But his earthy style put off many others, notably intellectuals and educated youth, who felt he was addressing them as he does his illiterate peasant supporters.

The rebuff was a quick reminder for Mr. Savimbi that the politics of Luanda, where more than one-fifth of Angola's 10 million people lives, is far more complex and sophisticated than that of the bush, where he laboriously built up a strong peasant base to sustain the insurgency of his National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA.

Luanda is the stronghold of the Kimbundu-speaking people, who have long supported Mr. Savimbi's rival, the Soviet-backed, ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, or MPLA.

Its staggering mismanagement of the economy, high-level corruption and bankrupt Marxist-Leninist policies have alienated even many Luandans who belong to the MPLA, but it remains to be seen whether they will turn to Mr. Savimbi as an alternative.

Since the peace accords of May, a number of other parties have begun forming, and they may well attract much of the disaffected MPLA vote away from UNITA, particularly if the influential Catholic Church swings its weight behind one of them.

"Some support him, but others say, 'That guy's a demagogue.' They don't like his style," remarked a Western diplomat.

Mr. Savimbi frankly acknowledges that he faces an "intensive" political battle, but he also repeats his promise to senior MPLA leaders: No matter what happens in the elections, scheduled between September and November next year, he will not go back to war.

"The war is over," he said emphatically. "I have given my promise."

Among his own Ovimbundu people of southern Angola, he clearly has great popularity and an ability to transfix and arouse a crowd. The Ovimbundu are the largest single ethnic group in Angola but comprise just under 40 percent of the population, shy of a majority.

Mr. Savimbi has carefully crafted a personality cult and presidential aura that seem to go over well among his supporters but to rub other Angolans the wrong way.

He travels with his own red carpet, which was rolled down at airports for him to walk on as if he were already president of Angola. He also travels with his own cheerleaders and band to fete his arrival at each airport and rally.

His message to the crowds is simple and direct: peace, democracy and Angola for the Angolans — meaning out with the Soviets, Cubans and all other foreigners.

Except for 500 to 700 Cuban doctors, teachers and former soldiers who married local women, the more than 50,000 Cuban troops and several thousand Soviet military advisers who were here for years are gone. But that has not kept Mr. Savimbi from trying to keep alive the issue by asserting that there is a hidden brigade of Cuban troops, 5,000 to 7,000 strong, located between the ports of Lobito and Sumba, south of the capital.

He insists that he has proof — intelligence information, pictures and a videotape — of the continuing Cuban troop presence. But he has never produced any evidence.

His portrayal of himself as a defender of democracy is open to question, although the MPLA, which seized power by force and imposed a single-party, Marxist system for 16 years, has no credibility on this issue, either.

International human-rights groups, such as the New York-based Africa Watch, have condemned UNITA's record, although it has accused both sides equally of treating civilians "more like chess pieces" to be seized for military advantage "than as human beings with inherent dignity, deserving of respect and compassion."

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d Actions Bassin Pacifique $ 14.40
d Actions Europeennes Ecu 15.88
d Actions Agro-Aliment. FF 111.85
d Actions Sect. Comm. FF 102.72
d Oblig Int'l Diversifiees $ 114.35
d Oblig Nord-Americaines $ 14.91
d Oblig Japonaises Y 2141.64
d Oblig Anglaises £ 11.17
d Oblig Allemandes DM 32.15
d Oblig Francaises FF 117.49
d Oblig Esp. & Port. Pta 2287.31
d Oblig Italiennes Lit 27457.68
d Oblig Europeennes Ecu 17.51
d Oblig Haut Rendement $ 17.98
d Oblig Int'l Div Sensib Red FF 113.86
d oblig Convert. Intern. FF 119.20
d Court Terme Ecu Ecu 17.64
d Court Terme US$ $ 16.26
d Court Terme FF FF 115.49
CREDIT COMMERCIAL de FRANCE
w CM Actibonds $ 38.44
w CM Global Growth $ 10.23
w Elysees Monetaire FF 72144.94
d Europe Prest. Fond A Ecu 9.42
d Europe Prest. Fond B Ecu 11.43
CREDIT SUISSE
d CSF Bonds SF 76.990
d Bond Valor Swf SF 96.698
d Bond Valor US - Dollar $ 121.532
d Bond Valor D - Mark DM 106.674
d Bond Valor Yen Y 10011.877
d Bond Valor £ Sterling £ 102.312
d Convert Valor Swf SF 144.037
d Convert Valor US - Dollar $ 192.073
d CSF International SF 138.249
d Actions Suisses SF 540.051
d Europa - Valor SF 209.047
d Energie - Valor SF 146.783
d Canasec SF 507.624
d Ussec SF 686.832
d Pacific - Valor SF 142.227
d CS Gold Valor $ 112.518
d CS Tiger Fund $ 586.819
d CS Ecu Bond A Ecu 103.862
d CS Ecu Bond B Ecu 139.167
d CS Gulden Bond A Fl 96.909
d CS Gulden Bond B Fl 120.973
d CS Hispano Iberia Fd A Pta 22987.400
d CS Hispano Iberia Fd B Pta 23598.200
d CS Euro Finance Fd A DM 218.763
d CS Euro Finance Fd B DM 218.763
d CS Prime Bond A DM 93.072
d CS Prime Bond B DM 112.162
d CS Eurolo Bond A DM 253.069
d CS Eurolo Bond B DM 304.971
d CS Fixed I SF 7% 1/96 SF 105.491
d CS Fixed I DM 8% 1/96 DM 106.713
d CS Fixed I Ecu 8 3/4% 1/96 Ecu 107.955
d CS Euro Blue Chips A DM 238.982
d CS Euro Blue Chips B DM 243.303
d CS Short-T. Bond $ A $ 103.368
d CS Short-T. Bond $ B $ 138.293
d CS Short-T. Bond DM A DM 97.216
d CS Short-T. Bond DM B DM 124.486
d CS Money Market Fd $ $ 1644.569
d CS Money Market Fd DM DM 1440.883
d CS Money Market Fd £ £ 1953.576
d CS Money Market Fd Yen Y 132582.320
d CS Money Market Fd C$ C$ 1123.221
d CS Money Market Fd Ecu Ecu 1116.400
d CS Money Market Fd SF SF
d CS Money Market Fd HFl Fl
d CS Money Market Fd Lit Lit
d CS Money Market Fd FF FF
d CS Oeko-Protec A DM 263.552
d CS North American Fd A/B $ 194.947
d CS UK Fund A/B £ 182.226
d CS France Fund A/B FF 975.684
CSFB FUND MGMT Ltd (0481-713996)
PB122, St Peter Port, Guernsey
w Islamic Mgmt Fund Ltd $ 1018.79
DIT INVESTMENT FFM
d Concentra + DM 44.12
d Int'l Rentenfond + DM 78.62
EBC TRUST CO. (Jersey) Ltd
1-3 Sale St, St Helier ; 0534-36331
EBC AMRO TRADED CURRENCY FUND
d Capital $ 24.122
d Income $ 15.748 *
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND
d Long Term $ 36.8697
d Short Term B (Accum) $ 0.5638
d Short Term B (Distr) $ 0.4018
ECU FUTURES PLC (44 71 225 3011)
d Ecu Plc Omega Fund £ 1.31
d Ecu Plc Oil Fund $ 0.95
d Ecu Plc Royden Fund £ 1.12
EQUIFLEX LIMITED
w Europe A Fl 10.48
w North America A Fl 10.95
EURO PACIFIC ADVISERS Ltd
w Meteora Y 118323.00
w Pacific Horizon Invt. Fd $ 2803.52
FIDELITY INT'L INV. SERVICES (Lux)
d Balanced Ptfl Hedged $ 12.83
d Balanced Ptfl Unhedged $ 11.44
d Conv. Securities Ptfl $ 8.46
d Discovery Fund $ 18.30
d Dollars Savings Trust $ 198.40
d Far East Fund $ 73.34
d Fid. Amer. Assets $ 156.11
m Fid. Amer. Values III Com. $ 93.54
m Fid. Amer. Values IV $ 123579.00
d Fid. Australia Fund $ 17.16
d Frontier Fund $ 28.50
d Global Ind Fund $ 15.55
d Global Selection Fund $ 13.38
d International Fund $ 15.82
d New Europe Fund $ 8.84
d Orient Fund $ 172.94
d Pacific Fund $ 358.30
d Special Growth Fund $ 34.70
d World Fund $ 77.71
FOKUS BANK A.S. 472 428 555
w Scanfonds Int'l Growth Fd $ 1.54
GAIA CURRENCY FUNDS
w Gaia Hedge I $ 112.44
w Gaia Hedge II $ 253.34
w Gaia Hedge III $ 50.98
w Gaia Swiss Franc Fd SF 103.17
m Gaia Guaranteed Cl. I $ 79.97
m Gaia Guaranteed Cl. II $ 81.48
GAM ANLAGEFONDS AG.
POB 164, 8034 Zurich Tel : 41-1-2516640
d GAM (CH) Mondial SF 1290.00
d GAM (CH) Pacific SF 2016.00
d GAM (CH) America SF 1756.00
d GAM (CH) Europe SF 77.80
GAM TRADITION ANGLEFONDS AG.
d GAM Tradition SF 882.00
GARTMORE FUND MANAGERS INT.
45, La Motte Street, Jersey 0534 27301
CAPITAL STRATEGY FD Ltd
d American Fund $ 1.665
d Canadian Fund C$ 0.8729
d British Fund £ 2.386
d European Fund DM 5.460
d Eastern European Fd DM 3.932
d Asia Pacific Fund $ 2.173
d Japan Fund Y 614.8
d Australasian Fund $ 0.3429
d Global Resources Fund $ 0.7729
d Emerging Markets Fund $ 1.088
d International Growth $ 3.011
d Sterling Bond £ 1.090
d Ecu Bond Fund Ecu 0.9801
d International Bond $ 1.258
d Global Conv. Bond Fd $ 17.17
d US$ Deposit $ 1.029
d Sterling Deposit £ 1.011
d French Franc Deposit FF 10.52
d Swiss Franc Deposit SF 5.272
d DM Deposit DM 3.244
d Yen Deposit Y 520.4
d Austr. Dollar Deposit A$ 1.857
GARTMORE INDOSUEZ FUNDS 07/10/91
Tel : (352) 46 54 24 470
Fax : (352) 46 54 23
BOND PORTFOLIOS
d Deutsche Mark Bond DM 5.20
d Diverbond SF 2.68
d Dollar Bond $ 2.14
d European Bond Ecu 1.06
d French Franc Bond FF 10.13
d Global Bond $ 2.12
d Sterling Bond £ 0.93
EQUITY PORTFOLIOS
d Developing Markets $ 2.33
d Europe Ecu 1.88
d France FF 10.23
d Germany DM 4.46
d International $ 2.13
d Japan Y 276.00
d Natural Resources $ 2.07
d North America $ 2.23
d Pacific $ 2.23
d Singapore/Malaysia SG$ 4.76
d Switzerland SF 2.57
d United Kingdom £ 1.22
RESERVE FUNDS
d Deutsche Mark Reserve DM 5.24
d Dollar Reserve $ 2.06
d French Franc Reserve FF 10.49
d Sterling Reserve £ 1.07
d Yen Reserve Y 268.00
GEFINOR FUNDS
London : 071-4994171, Geneva : 41-22355530
w East Investment Fund $ 887.22
w Scottish World Fund £ 213.2717
w State St. American $ 208.54
GENERALE BANK
(See also Interselex Group)
d Rentinvest $ 29.26
d Capital Rentinvest $ 150.30
d Rentinbel Distribution LF 9798.00
d Rentinbel Capitalization LF 12419.00
GENESEE FUND Ltd
w (B) Genesee Short $ 76.48
w (C) Genesee Opportunity $ 119.03
w (E) Genesee Balanced $ 108.88
GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT
11 Athol St,Douglas,I.of Man 44-624-626037
w GAM Arbitrage Inc. $ 259.37
w GAM America Inc. $ 278.26
w GAM Australia Inc. $ 135.43
w GAM ASEAN Inc. $ 185.42
w GAM Boston Inc. $ 326.98
w GAM Selection Inc. $ 410.18
w GAM European Inc. $ 93.99
w GAM Europe Fund $ 79.93
w GAM Franc-Val Inc. SF 193.90
w GAM France Inc. FF 1510.90
w GAM Global Fund $ 188.15
w GAM High Yield Inc. $ 108.81
w GAM Hong Kong Inc. $ 256.14
w GAM International Inc. $ 139.28
w GAM Japan Inc. $ 682.61
w GAM North America Fund $ 119.63
w GAM Money Mkts $ $ 101.52
w GAM Money Mkts Fd £ £ 102.84
w GAM Money Mkts Fd SF SF 102.08
w GAM Money Mkts Fd DM DM 102.36
w GAM Money Mkts Fd Yen Y 10132.00
w GAM Mlti-Mgr Fd Inc Allocs $ 115.86
w GAM Mlti-Mgr Fd IncGenEqs 177.93
w GAM Mlti-Mgr Fd Trading $ 115.85
w GAM Mlti-Mgr Deferred Cl $ 112.16
w GAM Overseas Inc. $ 98.82
w GAM Pacific Basin Fund $ 128.96
w GAM Pacific Inc. $ 594.28
w GAM Restr. Fund Inc $ 141.79
w GAM Singap-Malay Inc. $ 234.79
w GAM Swiss Fr Spec Bd Fd SF 99.28
w GAM Value Inc. $ 96.42
w GAM Worldwide Inc. $ 427.64
w GAM Tyche S.A. Class A $ 247.80
w GAM Univ. Spain Inc. SF 109.23
w GAM Univ. D-Mark Acc. DM 117.42
w GAM Univ. D-Mark Inc. DM 114.78
w GAM Univ. Dollar Acc $ 119.36
w GAM Univ. Dollar Inc $ 108.16
w GAM U.S. Inc. $ 206.28
w GAM Whitethorn Fund Inc. $ 163.63
w GAM UT Inc. $ 468.18
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. US Ord. $ 122.24
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. US Spe. $ 149.45
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. SF SF 83.17
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. Yen Y 12248.00
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. DM DM 94.86
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. £ £ 121.58
w GAM Sterling Spec. Bd Fd £ 117.22
w GSAM Composite Inc. $ 254.35
GT MANAGEMENT PLC (44 71 222 44 44)
d G.T. ASEAN Fund $ 39.43
d G.T. Asia Fund $ 19.32
d G.T. Australia Fund $ 27.89
d G.T. Berry Japan Fund $ 29.68
w G.T. Biotech/Health Fd $ 19.89
d G.T. Bond Fund $ 17.84
d G.T. Deutschland Fund $ 11.56
d G.T. Dollar Fund $ 22.29
w G.T. Emerging Mkts Fd $ 11.89
w G.T. Euro Small Co Fd $ 32.87
d G.T. Europe Fund $ 31.43
w G.T. Global Small Co Fd $ 17.50
d G.T. Hong Kong Fund $ 35.57
d G.T. Honshu Pathfinder $ 12.53
d G.T. Investment Fund $ 15.99
w G.T. Japan OTC Stocks Fd $ 12.62
w G.T. Japan Small Co Fd $ 16.46
d G.T. Korea Fund $ 4.61
w G.T. Latin America Fd $ 14.28
w G.T. Newly Ind Countr Fd $ 28.76
r G.T. Technology Fund $ 43.02
d G.T. UK Small Companies £ 7.20
w G.T. US Small Companies $ 15.89
HILL SAMUEL INVEST. MGMT. INTL S.A.
Jersey, P.O. Box 63, Tel 0534 76029
Berne, P.O. Box 2622, Tel 4131 224051
d Crossbow (For East) SF 15.61
d CSF (Balanced) SF 40.72
d European Equity Fund DM 18.26
d Int'l Bond Fund $ 13.57
d Int'l Currency US $ 27.98
d Int'l Currency US Mngd $ 29.98
d ITF Fd (Technology) $ 15.39
d O'seas Fd (N. America) $ 50.63
IAM , 2 Bd. Royal LUXEMBOURG
d IAM Flagship Fund Ecu 77.42
w IAM Bonds Fd-France A FF 661.80
w IAM Bonds Fd-Allem. B DM 219.54
w IAM Bonds Fd-Japon C Y 11098.00
w IAM Bonds Fd Div. I FF 509.82
w IAM Europe Lmxe Ecu 87.97
w IAM Europe du Sud Ecu 84.91
INTERSELEX GROUP
d Int. America Sicav $ 18.19
d Int. Belgo Sicav BF 2787.00
d Int. Europa Sicav LF 4258.00
d Int. Pacific Sicav $ 105.83
d Int. World Distr. Sicav $ 98.13
INVESCO MIM INT'L, POB 271, Jersey
Tel: 44 534 73114
d Maximum Income Fund £ 1.0200 *
d Dollar Mngd Curr $ 14.9300
d Dollar Mngd Ptfl $ 2.2690
d Sterling Mngd Ptfl £ 1.7340
d Pioneer Markets $ 3.1080
d UK Growth £ 1.2830
d Gold & Prec. Metals $ 0.8170
d Sterling Mngd Curr £ 17.8100 *
d Japan Dollar Perf. Fund $ 2.7910
d Jersey Gilt £ 0.1859
d Okasan Global Strat $ 17.6100
d Asia Super Growth Fund $ 12.5600
d Nippon Warrant Fund $ 7.6300
d Asia Tiger Warrant $ 1.5100
d European Warrant $ 2.1400
d Gtd. N.W. 1994 $ 8.4900
PREMIER SELECT FUNDS
d American Growth $ 4.9400
d American Enterprise $ 7.0300
d Asia Tiger Growth $ 5.2700
d Dollar Reserve $ 5.0900
d European Growth $ 4.6000
d European Enterprise $ 5.1500
d Global Emerging Markets $ 5.4100
d Global Growth $ 4.9300
d Nippon Enterprise $ 6.8200
d Nippon Growth $ 4.9800
d North American Warrant $ 6.2800
ITALFORTUNE INTL. FUNDS
w Class A (Aggr. Growth Ital.) $ 45.18
w Class B (Global Equity) $ 18.73
w Class C (Global Bond) $ 11.13
w Class D (Ecu Bond) Ecu 18.46
JARDINE FLEMING , GPO Box 11448 Hg Kg
d JF ASEAN Trust $ 19.70
d JF Far East Wrnt Tr. $ 12.05
d JF Glbl Conv. Tr. $ 10.93
d JF Hong Kong Trust $ 93.36
d JF Japan Sm. Co Tr. Y 6337.00
d JF Japan Trust Y 14077.00
d JF Malaysia Trust $ 8.28
d JF Pacific Inc. Tr. $ 84.18
d JF Thailand Trust $ 10.37
JOHN GOVETT MANT (I.O.M.) LTD
Tel: 44.624 - 62 94 28
w Govett Man. Futures £ 13.50
w Govett $ Gear. Curr. $ 15.04
JULIUS BAER GROUP
d Baerbond SF 938.00
d Conbar SF 1714.00
d D-Mark Baer Bond Fund DM 193.80
d Dollar Baer Bond Fund $ 1179.00
d Emerging Europe Fund DM 188.90
d Equibaer America $ 1964.00
d Equibaer Europe SF 1515.00
d Europe Bond Fund Ecu 114.70
d Liquibaer $ 2866.00
d Multiadvisor Forex Fd $ 96124.00
d SFR - BAER SF 1018.00
d Stockbar SF 2058.00
d Swissbar SF 2875.00
KIDDER, PEABODY
b Chesapeake Fund Ltd $ 1519.42
b Int'l Guaranteed Fund $ 1053.20
b Stonehenge Ltd $ 1264.20
b The Gbl Asset Alloc Fd Ltd $ 893.99
b The Krieger Curr. Fd Ltd $ 935.00
KLEINWORT BENSON SELECT FUND
d British Fund Ecu 2.13
d Emerging Asia Fund Ecu 1.64
d European Fund Ecu 1.83
d International Ecu 1.79
d Japanese Fund Ecu 1.78
d Kansallis World Fund FM 11.35
d North American Fund Ecu 2.38
d Pacific Fund Ecu 1.72
d Sicav Dollar Bond $ 1.84
d Sicav Intnl Bond Ecu 1.95
d Sicav Sterling Bond £ 1.92
LATIN AMERICAN MANAGEMENT Co Ltd
Tel : London 071 628 1234
w Argentinian Invest Co Sicav $ 26.87
w Brazilian Invest Co Sicav $ 17.94
w Mexican Invest Co Sicav $ 24.11
LIPPO ASIA LIMITED
w Java Fund $ 5.25
LLOYDS BANK PLC, POB 438, Geneva 11
Deals 41-22-3073208/Inquir. 41-22-3073210
w Lloyds Int'l Dollar + $ 116.90
w Lloyds Int'l Europe + SF 184.60
w Lloyds Int'l Growth + SF 209.10
w Lloyds Int'l Income + SF 279.50
w Lloyds Int'l N. America + $ 187.20
w Lloyds Int'l Pacific + SF 172.40
MAGNUM FUTURES FUND Ltd
m Deutschemark Class DM 17.00
m Sterling Class £ 4.77
m US Dollar Class $ 7.79
MALABAR CAP MGMT (Bermuda) Ltd
m Malabar Int'l Fund $ 11.95
MAN INTERNATIONAL FUTURES
m Mint Limited - Ordinary $ 42.57
m Mint Limited - Income $ 14.10
m Mint Gtd Ltd - Spec Issue $ 22.15
m Mint Gtd Ltd - Nov 1993 $ 20.67
m Mint Gtd Ltd - Jan 1994 $ 16.80
m Mint Gtd Ltd - Dec 1994 $ 14.97
m Mint Gtd Ltd - Aug 1995 $ 12.28
m Fbme Mint Gtd Plc $ 112.27
m Mint Sp Res Ltd (BNP) $ 107.86
m Newcastle Guaranteed Ltd $ 11.62
m Alubat Mint Gtd. Fund Ltd $ 109.48
m Athena Diversified Fut $ 9.77
m Athena Guaranteed Fut $ 9.75
d Athena Guaranteed Curr $ 10.20
MERRILL LYNCH
d Dollar Assets Portfolio $ 1.00
d Iberia Portfolio $ 9.70
d Multi-Curr. Bond Ptfl Cl A $ 18.20
d Multi-Curr. Bond Ptfl Cl B $ 18.13
d USA Income Portfolio $ 9.38
d US Federal Securities Fd
d Category A $ 9.86
d Category B $ 10.37
d World Nat Res Ptfl Sh A $ 11.30
d World Nat Res Ptfl Sh B $ 11.11
MERRILL LYNCH MLT NAT'L INV PFL
GLOBAL CURRENCY BOND SERIES
d Australian Dollar Ptfl
d Category A A$ 14.76
d Category B A$ 14.80
d Canadian Dollar Ptfl
d Category A C$ 11.93
d Category B C$ 11.93
d Deutsche Mark Ptfl
d Category A DM 10.81
d Category B DM 10.82
d Pound Sterling Ptfl
d Category A £ 12.46
d Category B £ 12.45
d US Dollar Ptfl
d Category A $ 12.18
d Category B $ 12.23
d Yen Portfolio
d Category A Y 1093.00
d Category B Y 1094.00
MERRILL LYNCH MLT NAT'L INV PFL
EQUITY CONVERTIBLE SERIES
BASIC VALUE PORTFOLIO
d Class A $ 10.87
d Class B $ 10.69
CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES PTFL
d Class A $ 11.85
d Class B $ 11.73
GLOBAL EQUITY PORTFOLIO
d Class A $ 9.58
d Class B $ 9.22
EURO EQUITY PORTFOLIO
d Class A $ 10.65
d Class B $ 10.53
MULTIMANAGER N.V.
w European Curr. Bond Fd Ecu 10.65
w European Growth Fd Ecu 11.20
w Yen Bond Fund Y 1035.00
w Japanese Growth Fd Y 1049.00
w Forex Fund $ 9.73
w American Growth Fd $ 10.64
m Emerging Markets Fd $ 14.02
m Futures Fd $ 9.73
NIMARBEN
w Class A $ 220.51
NMB BANK, PO 1800, 1000 BV Amsterdam
w NMB Dutch Fund Fl 41.00
d NMB Euromix Growth Fd LF 2365.00
d NMB Real Estate Fund Fl 37.60
w The Brazil Fund $ 1.4835
NOMURA INTL. (HONG KONG) Ltd
d Nomura Jakarta Fund $ 6.35
NOMURA INVEST BANKING (M.E) E.C.
d Nomura Gulf Fund $ 8.81
OBLIFLEX LIMITED
w Multicurrency $ 26.37
w Dollar medium Term $ 19.95
w Dollar Long Term $ 17.12
w Japanese Yen Y 3932.00
w Pound Sterling £ 19.97
w Deutsche Mark DM 13.99
w Dutch Florin Fl 14.19
w HY Euro Currencies Ecu 12.21
w Swiss Franc SF 11.02
w US Dollar Short Term $ 11.39
w HY Euro Curr Divid Pay Ecu 10.69
w Swiss Multicurrency SF 13.50
w European Currency Ecu 17.10
w Belgian Franc BF 105.41
w Convertible $ 11.90
w French Franc FF 120.16
w Swiss Multi-Dividend SF 9.36
w Canadian Dollar C$ 10.86
w Dutch Florin Multi Fl 12.26
w Swiss Franc Divid Pay SF 10.28
OLYMPIA Capital Intl. BVI
c/o OCM, 11 Av, Friedland 75008 PARIS
Tel: 33-1-49538036 Fax: 33-1-42567007
w Finsbury Group $ 157.36
w Olympia Securite SF SF 145.40
w Olympia Securite US$ $ 100.04
w Winch. Capital $ 102.10
w Winch. Frontier $ 279.51
w Winch. Fut. Olympia Star $ 107.68 *
w Winch. Hldg Int'l Madison Ecu 1114.32
w Winch. Hldg Int'l Ser D Ecu 1309.47
w Winch. Hldg Int'l Ser F Ecu 1307.44
w Winch. Hldg US$ $ 16.73
w Winch. Reser. Multi. Gvbd $ 15.37
OPTIMA FUND MANAGEMENT
6 Front St, Hamilton,Bermuda(809 295-4000)
w Optima Fund $ 13.93
w Optima Futures Fund $ 18.47
w Optima Short Fund $ 9.54
PARIBAS-GROUP
d Cortexa International $ 112.86
d Europhenix Ecu 191.57
d Luxor $ 7.90
d Par US Treas. Bond Cl B $ 148.83
d Parinter Bond Fund $ 15.24
d Parinter Fund $ 222.59
w Parvest Obli-DM A DM 1211.39
w Parvest Obli-DM B DM 1451.51
w Parvest Obli-Dollar A $ 1164.98
w Parvest Obli-Dollar B $ 1498.90
d Parvest Obli-Franc A FF 1411.81
d Parvest Obli-Franc B FF 1538.17
w Parvest Obli-Gulden A Fl 967.37
w Parvest Obli-Gulden B Fl 1217.52
w Parvest Obli-Sterling £ 120.73
w Parvest Obli-Yen A Y 107170.00
w Parvest Obli-Yen B Y 130201.00
PERMAL GROUP
b Drakkar Growth $ 2373.14
b EuroMir (Ecu) Ltd Ecu 1271.86
b Media Ltd $ 1050.58
b Nascal Ltd $ 1658.32
w Tudyke Ltd $ 276.11
b Value N.V. $ 2047.87
PICTET & CIE - GROUP
d Pictet Valsuisse (CH) SF 424.10
b Eur. Opportunity (Lux) Ecu 102.75
b Euroval (Lux) Ecu 148.18
b Global Value (Lux) Quant. Ecu 126.71
m Intl Small Cap (IOMI) $ 315.68
m Emerging Markets Fund Ecu 97.92
PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.
Rokin 55, 1012kk, Amsterdam (20-5211188)
w Asia Pac. Growth Fd N.V. $ 39.08
w Asian Selection Fd N.V. Fl 71.82
w DP Amer. Growth Fd N.V. $ 32.97
w Environment Growth Fund Fl 52.81
w Eur. Growth Fund N.V. Fl 58.64
w Japan Diversified Fund $ 48.06
w Leveraged Cap Hold $ 472.73
w Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V. $ 235.44
PRISM ASSET MANAGEMENT
(212) 332-1032 advisor to :
d Prism Fut. Fd (EFF) $ 201.66
d Conqueror $ 88.90
d Portal Futures $ 120.42
d Apex Fund Ltd $ 107.83
d Rainbow $ 123.69
d Emerald Futures Ltd $ 98.50
d Harmonic Futures Ltd $ 94.73
d Viceroy Futures Ltd $ 254.81
d Prometheus Fund $ 102.26
PUTNAM
d Emerging Hlth Sc. Trust $ 32.04
w Putnam Em. Info. Sc. Trust $ 19.92
d Putnam Glob. High Growth $ 13.72
d Putnam High Inc. GNMA Fd $ 9.19
d Putnam Int'l Fund $ 12.14
PYRFORD, SWITZ (038) 25 17 25
w Pyrford Australian A$ 94.25
w Pyrford Int'l SF 96.59
ROBECO GROUP
POB 973, Rotterdam (10-4650711)
d Robeco Fl 99.50
d Rolinco Fl 99.50
d Rorento Fl 69.20
d Rodamco Fl 53.50
d RG America Fund Fl 100.10
d RG Europe Fund Fl 97.50
d RG Pacific Fund Fl 100.60
ROTHSCHILD AST. MGT.
w Tokyo Pacific Hldgs (Sea) $ 171.80
ROYAL B. CANADA, POB 246, GUERNSEY
w RBC British Fund Ltd + £ 5.148 *
w RBC Canadian Fd Ltd + C$ 13.26
w RBC European Fund + $ 12.18
w RBC Far East & Pac. Fd + $ 38.82 *
w RBC Int'l B and Fund Ltd + $ 14.03
w RBC Int'l Capital Fund + $ 5.15 *
w RBC Mngd Currency Fd + $ 43.92
w RBC North America Fd + $ 15.67
SAFRA REPUBLIC HOLDING
w Republic (Gsey) $ Inc Fd $ 10.29
w Republic GAM Fund $ 108.42
w Republic GAM Growth $ 102.74
w Republic GAM Pacific $ 100.25
SKANDIFOND
SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN
w Equity Int'l Acc $ 14.12
w Equity Int'l Inc $ 12.19
w Equity Global $ 1.32
w Equity For East $ 2.20
w Equity Gold $ 0.68
w Equity Japan Y 121.00
w Equity Nordic $ 1.37
w Equity U.K. £ 1.33
w Equity Continental Europe $ 1.26
w Equity Mediterranean $ 0.97
w Equity North America $ 1.55
w Bond Int'l Acc $ 10.21
w Bond Int'l Inc $ 7.31
w High Income Acc $ 1.41
w High Income Inc $ 1.05
w Bond Sweden SKr 13.20
w Bond DEM DM 1.03
w Bond Dollar $ 1.18
w Multicurrency $ 1.40
w Enskilda Int'l Bond £ 108.58
SOCIETE GENERALE GROUP
d Asia Fund $ 415.97
d Btw Category A $ 15.89
d Btw Category B $ 34.42
SOGELUX FUND (SF)
w SF Bonds A U.S.A. $ 13.90
w SF Bonds B Germany DM 25.08
w SF Bonds C France FF 100.37
w SF Bonds E G.B. £ 9.95
w SF Bonds F Japan Y 1808.00
w SF Bonds G Europe Ecu 14.02
w SF Bonds H World Wide $ 14.52
w SF Bonds J Belgium BF 652.00
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w SF Eq. N France FF 70.08
w SF Eq. P Growth Countries $ 12.75
w SF Eq. Q Gold Mines $ 10.60
w SF Eq. R World Wide $ 12.80
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w IFDC Japan Fund Y 28158.00
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m Interface Fund Ltd $ 159.46
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Getting Serious, Just Enough

A Real Parisian Jazz Musician — Sax, Kilts and All

By Mike Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

Christian Rose

Tommy Smith, 24, tenorman, is staking out a claim.

PARIS — Faxing me his bio, Tommy Smith wrote on the cover page: "Here are some details I found at the bottom of one of my three suitcases: required because a Scotsman's kilts take up so much space." He's only worn a kilt once, at a friend's wedding. The home address on his letterhead is in Celtic.

At the moment, he's "eating a lot of chestnuts and sleeping on friends' floors, like, you know, man, living the life of a real Parisian jazz musician." We'll have to be careful with Smith. Irony is everywhere.

He is looking for an apartment "because of a certain young lady" even though he has "everything you could want materially — house, garden, car" — in Edinburgh, and "Scottish people are very nice even if I do say so myself. I don't much like big cities, but I've never been so in love before. I'm prepared to give up everything to live in Paris." With his self-mocking tone and meaningful eye contact, you keep wanting to ask whether he's serious.

As serious as he has to be. He had just finished licking stamps to put on the 60 promo packets (including a flyer with the line "Europe's finest saxophonist") he put together to mail to French promoters.

The 24-year-old tenorman is staking out an authoritative claim to a style somewhere between Stan Getz and Dexter Gordon; like a young latter on ballads, with a touch of — he's hard to avoid — Coltrane. Listening to his recent album, "Standards" (Blue Note), with Niels Lan Doky on piano, it is obvious that although he may not be a major talent yet, Smith is a sure bet and he's certainly not minor. He makes the hair stand up on the back of your neck.

Both products of Boston's Berklee College of Music, Smith and Doky — also 24, half Danish, half Vietnamese — are two young monsters from unlikely backgrounds who became established at ridiculously young ages.

"He'll make a great interview," Doky had told me with a laugh. "He's a bit crazy." So I wasn't surprised when, meeting Smith in a café near the Bastille, I asked, "What else do you do besides music?" and he replied quickly: "Rob banks."

"You mean 'jazz musician' is only a cover?"

"You need some sort of cover being a jazz musician. Actually, I'm MI-5. There's a tape playing behind me on stage. It's not me. I'm a professional mime."

Take your pick. Three covers to choose from.

He played on BBC Radio when he was 16, toured the United States with the veteran vibraphonist Gary Burton between the ages of 18 and 20, hosted a BBC-TV series called "Jazz Types" when he was 22. "Standards" is his third album as leader.

"How did you discover jazz so young in the suburbs of Edinburgh?"

"I grew up in an ordinary drug-infested housing estate." His r's roll triumphantly through a melodious but often, you suspect from the gleam in his eye, deliberately obscurant Scottish accent. "When I was 12 years old, my dad was playing a recording by the majestic Coleman Hawkins. I had just received my first tenor from high school. At that time I was known as a saxophone holder and truly could hardly blow my nose. But when I heard the sounds emerging from Hawkins's horn, the hairs would stand up on the back of my neck. I was determined to make people react to me the same way."

"How come you made it so young when so many don't?"

"A lot of people don't have the business mind, their appearance is shoddy, they have mental problems, whatever. There are people that play better than me you've never heard of, and then there are some who can't play at all who are very famous. Mysterious. We need an MI-5 squad to sort it out.

"Actually, I think it's because I just like to have something to look forward to. Like a Tuesday night gig. When I was 13, I played every Tuesday in a French bar in Edinburgh called La Grande Grenouille. We played standards. The other guys were older than me. The piano player was a pathologist, Italian guy, had six children. He played his Wurlitzer. I had a lot of gigs when I was a teenager. The good old days."

"Aren't these the good new days?"

"I don't know. I'll have to wait until tomorrow."

"You're supposed to live in the present playing jazz."

He crossed his eyes à la Buster Keaton: "I know. Jazz is like Zen Buddhism. Live for the moment. Spontaneity. Creating the story like a conversation . . ."

"That's right," I cut him off. "But you don't sound serious."

"Sure I'm serious. It's just that many people don't do that. They spout clichés one after the other with no continuity. They have all the lines they know worked out like comedians. But the great thing about playing jazz is to react to a situation. Like this conversation. It's quite spontaneous."

"Really?" I yawned. Two can play at this game. "I'm quite bored." He looked at me to see whether I was serious.

"If you feel lousy," I continued, poker-faced, regarding my notes, "do you play lousy?"

HE reflected for a couple of beats: "If you have the flu, or had an argument with your mother or something, expressing it can turn the situation around. And then sometimes you feel absolutely wonderful and you just have nothing to say. You have no passion to play. Too many 'good' nights like that in a row and you have a problem."

"Maybe the trick is not to feel too good too long."

"I was commissioned to write a classical saxophone concerto for the Scottish Ensemble, an 11-piece string group. They play the entire spectrum from Vivaldi to Samuel Barber. 'But I don't know how to do that,' I told them. And they said, 'You can learn.' I don't know why they had so much confidence in me. I had no confidence in myself. After a while I think even the guy who commissioned me lost confidence. He paid me quite a lot of money. I was totally scared.

"It took me a year to write. I talked to a lot of string players and asked them what this or that sounds like. I studied from books in hotel rooms or wherever I was. I listened to a lot of classical records. But I had no idea how it was going to sound. I was totally depressed while writing it. Totally. It's a very depressing piece. Finally, I was amazed, it sounded fine, and the critics were positive. But it's sad and dark and to get that dark sound you have to be dark yourself.

"On the other hand, I wrote a second concerto in 10 days in Paris. All on my own, no commission this time. It's very happy. It's called 'Un Ecossais à Paris.' We performed it at the end of August. I was in love then. Still am." He mimed a violinist playing sentimental music.

"Did you ever play music you don't want to play?"

"Never. Never had the pleasure."

The Tommy Smith Quartet will tour England and Scotland Oct. 18 through Nov. 2. In December the group will be in New York (Fat Tuesday's).

Ivan Kyncl

Nicola McAuliffe in Philip Prowse's production of Wilde's "A Woman of No Importance" at the Barbican.

Oscar Wilde, Out of Cold Storage

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — For his debut with the Royal Shakespeare Company at the Barbican, the director-designer Philip Prowse has chosen to return to Oscar Wilde's "A Woman of No Importance," with which he scored a considerable success at his home base, the Glasgow Citizens, 15 years ago or so. In a lavishly gold-leafed setting, some of the same devices recur: A ghostly croquet-player hovering around the aristocratic old ladies on the lawn could well be a shade of Lord Alfred Douglas, whom Wilde had just met but for whom he was so soon to end his career in prison, and in this, as so much else, the production is as markedly end-of-era as Chekhov's "The Cherry Orchard."

The woman of the title is Mrs. Arbuthnot, once mistress to Lord Illingworth but now forgotten, until a handsome young man applies for the job of his social secretary. The man is their illegitimate son, a fact only revealed to Illingworth by Mrs. Arbuthnot after he has attempted to steal his own son's fiancée, played here as a black American visitor, thereby setting up a whole new range of end-of-the-century social issues.

Max Beerbohm always thought this the best of Wilde and believed that had he continued in this Pinero melodramatic style he could have been a more significant dramatist. But central to the play is class warfare, and even Wilde seems to tire rapidly of his plot once he has overcome the challenge of having his principal character shriek, "Child of my shame, be still the child of my shame," without inducing audience hysteria.

Prowse's production is quite superbly cast in its older reaches, with John Carlisle playing Illingworth as a distant cousin to George Sanders, and Nicola McAuliffe, Barbara Leigh-Hunt and Cherry Morris all cascading from a great height as the women who carry on while lives fall in fragments around them.

"I believe he found her family too big, or possibly her feet," says one of the dowagers, thereby supplying a useful catalogue of marital excuses in a single phrase. Most of the great one-liners are here, mostly in the first act, which, as Wilde noted, reaches a kind of perfection in being totally devoid of any activity whatsoever. From there on however the action hots up, and Prowse has brilliantly removed the play from the cold storage of its usual icily elegant revivals.

Downstairs in the Barbican Pit, for reasons infinitely harder to fathom, Danny Boyle has decided to disinter Ibsen's "The Pretenders," written in 1863 when he was 35 but usually ignored since because of the mind-numbing tedium of its plot.

This has to do with the struggle for succession to the throne of Norway from 1218 to 1240 between Haakon, who was fundamentally a good thing, and Skule, who was a raging neurotic unable in the end to choose between the throne and suicide. The play has a certain weary fascination for Ibsen scholars in that it lays out some of the territory for both "Peer Gynt" and "The Master Builder" to follow. But its main interest is biographical in that the two contender-pretenders represent the conflict in Ibsen's nature between the clear visionary ("The Master Builder") he wanted to be and the tormented introvert ("Peer Gynt") he in fact found himself to be.

None of that much helps a plot that should perhaps have been tackled by Tony Curtis and Kirk Douglas at the time of such CinemaScope epics as "The Vikings," certainly not left to the minimal resources of a bare studio stage at the RSC, where David Calder and Paterson Joseph struggle with an unwieldy text and lose.

Toward the end of a year that has already seen countless centenary concerts on both sides of the Atlantic, "A Swell Party" (at the Vaudeville) is yet another anthology of the songs of Old King Cole Porter. Devised by the singer David Kernan, whose track record includes similar celebrations of Stephen Sondheim and Jerome Kern, this one is written by John Kane but follows reasonably closely the pattern laid down by Benny Green when he first put together his two Cole Porter singalongs at the Mermaid almost 20 years ago.

Here though we get an actor (Nickolas Grace in a remarkable look-alike turn) impersonating the great songwriter, while a quartet of other singers led by Kernan arrange themselves around him in a series of duets, trios and quartets.

The show is thus uneasily perched between a full-scale musical and the kind of cabaret you might have expected to see aboard a cruise liner 20 years ago. Kane and Kernan seem to have decided that the two crucial facts about Porter were his homosexuality and his horseback-accident, and where possible the music is made to relate to those. Even where not possible: Martin Smith's haunting rendition of "Love For Sale" ends with the interpolated "Good Evening Sir" of a gay hooker, despite evidence that the number was originally that of a Harlem woman. Elsewhere an elaborately contrived link of Porter in the South of France to Grace Kelly in the Monaco palace is abruptly ruined by the following song, one of the many in "High Society" that Kelly never sang.

Such are the problems inherent in trying to give any such composer singalong a kind of biographical interest, and "A Swell Party" has not been helped by the abrupt disappearance of one of its stars (Maria Friedman) shortly before opening night. In her absence through indisposition, Anne Wood does however make an impressive West End debut, and there is a Puckish energy about Grace that carries the concert-cabaret through some of its stickier moments.

All the same, it ill behooves the creators of this Porter portmanteau to mock the makers of the "Night and Day" biopic for taking liberties with historical fact, which they allow themselves, and it is not until quite late into the second half that, with the coming of "Kiss Me, Kate," the two-piano entertainment really takes off into the realms of joyous Broadway nostalgia.

THE LONDON STAGE

ACROSS

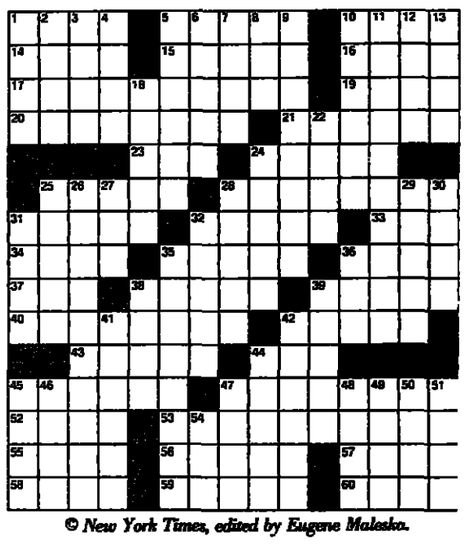
1 Use a whip
5 Author of "The Seven Lady Godivas"
10 Autocrat
14 Xiamen's former name
15 Dripping
16 Gudrun's husband
17 Milieu of Moran and Mack
19 Item on a seafood menu
20 Make rough or harsh
21 Removes to a distance
23 United
24 Dance of the jazz age
25 Hope follower
28 Edifying
31 —— la Paix
32 Music for a movie
33 Devon river
34 Gossip-column tidbit
35 Geological areas
36 Put on a pound or two
37 —— -de-sac (blind alley)
38 Wild water buffaloes
39 Zestful
40 His glass is half full
42 Apples and pears
43 Clay used for building
44 Joanne of films
45 Site of Forbes A.F.B.
47 Like Fosdick
52 Harp at La Scala
53 Hootchy-kootchy's kin
55 "—— no kick . . ."
56 Permission
57 Half hitch, e.g.
58 Instrument for King David
59 Funny Fudd
60 Roadside sign

DOWN

1 Pelée output
2 Japanese pearlers
3 Dinner beginner
4 Spencer Tracy role: 1941
5 Sage
6 *Meritocracy*
7 River in Zaire
8 "Erie Canal" mule
9 Small iceboats
10 Crosby's birthplace
11 Ecdysiast's forte
12 Astronaut Shepard
13 Marks with ridges
18 Irregular
22 Segal's "—— Story"
24 Casino machines
25 Clown
26 Kind of dancer
27 Deg. for a teacher
28 Brilliant success
29 Egresses
30 Gainsay
31 Rich, to Ricardo
32 Import
35 Venal
36 Chicle
38 *Frenzied*
39 Fruit of the calabash
41 Think up
42 Orison
44 Do intensive research
45 Shadow
46 Drunken revelry
47 Humburg
48 Superior, e.g.
49 Resort in Sicily
50 Rob Roy was one
51 Clutches of eggs
54 Kingklip

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	B	B	E	■	F	E	E	T	■	B	A	H	I	A
B	R	A	N	■	A	R	C	H	■	A	N	I	O	N
H	A	R	D	P	L	A	C	E	■	M	A	G	N	A
O	V	O	L	O	S	■	E	T	A	■	T	H	A	T
R	E	N	E	G	E	S	■	A	L	L	O	W	■	■
■	■	S	O	T	T	O	■	P	O	L	A	N	D	■
R	E	F	S	■	T	A	C	T	■	P	E	T	E	R
O	R	R	■	N	O	T	T	O	B	E	■	E	R	E
B	A	Y	O	U	■	S	E	T	I	■	C	R	O	W
S	T	I	N	T	S	■	T	E	T	R	A	■	■	■
■	■	N	E	S	T	S	■	S	T	E	P	S	U	P
S	I	G	N	■	Y	A	K	■	E	L	A	I	N	E
C	A	P	O	N	■	C	H	A	R	Y	B	D	I	S
A	G	A	T	E	■	C	A	L	L	■	L	O	O	T
M	O	N	E	T	■	O	N	L	Y	■	E	N	N	S



© *New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.*

Players Shine in New Paris Season

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The new theater season has dawned in Paris and some of France's prominent players are responding to the call.

Laurent Terzieff in the title role of "Richard II," at the Atelier, offers an absorbing study of the erratic king who loses his crown and life to the bold Bolingbroke. With infinite subtlety Terzieff discloses the man beneath the royal mask, exposing the schizophrenic nature that dooms him. This interpretation, with its slightly mannered hues, is a feat of rewarding quality.

The fresh adaption of the Shakespearean tragedy by Romain Weingarten contains murmurs of the lyrical original — in many of Richard's speeches and in Michel Etcheverry's reading of John of Gaunt's ode to England. The staging is commonplace, but the event is the flaring presence of Terzieff's Richard.

"Volpone" is at the Théâtre de la Porte Saint-Martin, adorned with a handsome Renaissance setting and costuming. Guy Trèjan is a majestic figure as the sly Venetian who pretends to be at death's door to extract expensive gifts from his would-be heirs. Francis Perrin aids him in his trickeries as his slippery servant, Mosca.

French audiences prefer the revision of Ben Jonson's play by Stefan Zweig and Jules Romain, in which Mosca turns philanthropist, and, on inheriting the fortune, shares it with the needy, a more humane conclusion than that of the cynical Elizabethan Jonson.

Francis Huster's latest venture, "Putzi," which he wrote and is playing with gripping vigor at the Antoine-Simone Berrian, seeks to project aspects of Gustav Mahler's genius in "three movements." Its title is a reference to Mahler's daughter, who died of diphtheria in childhood. In the initial movement we see him as the masterly conductor. Next he appears in 1910, during an episode of marital strife.

Shakespeare and new comedies are enlivening the Paris theater season.

The last episode is muddled. At a railroad station two Zionists beg Mahler to forward the cause with his signature. He refuses for he is indifferent to organized religion. Huster's Mahler is a passionate individualist and the actor-author conveys him forcefully.

"Magic Palace," at the Mathurins, is from the pen of Pierre Barillet and Jean-Pierre Grédy. This new comedy has a fresh idea, dealing with evolutions in the theater in the last few years.

An actress who shone in Racine and Musset at the Comédie Française and as aristocratic heroines on the screen becomes involved in avant-garde café-theater. She is shocked at the start by the violent scenes and tone of the script but as an innate pro she rises to the challenge.

The pomposity of the old stage comportment is contrasted with the present anarchy with comic glee. Gérard Caillaud's direction and Nils Zachariasen's decor of an ancient cinema palace create the ambience neatly and Micheline Boudet is a delight as the actress who stoops to conquer.

Another new piece is a Wild West spoof by Jean-Noël Fenwick, "Calamity Jane," at the Théâtre Montparnasse. It chronicles the lady's career from the time when, an adolescent, she ran away from the Methodist home to sport the male attire of Billy the Kid. Her sharpshooting proclivities lead to her engagement in Buffalo Bill's circus, and after a sad old age she joins her early lover, Wild Bill Hickok, in the beyond.

The linking of its sequences is loose, but as its presentation has a burlesque tone it succeeds as a novel entertainment. Agnès Soral carries it from start to finish, even rescuing the hokum interlude in which her beloved daughter, not recognizing her mother, insults her. Jean-Marie Winling as a Herculean Hickok in early cinema style, and Jacques Rosny — who has directed it to the hilt — as Buffalo Bill, are perfect.

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†Finland	9800-1-0284	†Singapore	800-0877
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MEDIA MARKETS

Fairfax Bidding Raises Issues of Press Ownership

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

MELBOURNE — Bidding for the Fairfax newspaper group, Australia's oldest media empire, has aroused debate about the concentration of press power in Australia, limits on foreign ownership and the extent to which commercial considerations should determine the fate of a politically influential newspaper chain.

Potential buyers of Fairfax, which is one of three companies that dominate the Australian print-media scene, have been given until Tuesday to make firm offers for the company.

Once a listed media conglomerate spanning television and radio as well as print, Fairfax was placed in receivership in December after a failed 2.25 billion Australian dollar ($1.78 billion) privatization plan, begun in 1987, left the group with 1.2 billion dollars in debt. Creditor banks led by Australia & New Zealand Banking Group Ltd. and Citibank Ltd. have told bidders they expect offers of at least 1.3 billion dollars.

Foreign ownership may be the key in deciding who wins the newspaper group.

Bidding has attracted foreign as well as local investors who see the group as an influential and potentially profitable company.

Fairfax's earnings before interest and tax in the year to June 30 were around 120 million dollars. The company's flagships are The Age in Melbourne, The Sydney Morning Herald and the Australian Financial Review, a national business daily.

"The leading Fairfax papers have established a record of editorial independence and integrity not matched anywhere else in the country," said Rod Tiffen, a media specialist at the University of Sydney. If that was diminished, he said, it would be "an enormous loss to quality journalism in Australia."

An all-party parliamentary committee recently began an inquiry into the ownership of Australian newspapers and magazines to determine whether competition should be increased.

BY FAR the largest force in the Australian metropolitan press is Rupert Murdoch's News Corp., which owns more than half the print media, measured by circulation.

Australia's richest man, Kerry Packer, dominates magazine publication and also controls the country's top-rated television group, Network Nine Ltd.

Mr. Murdoch is not bidding for Fairfax but Mr. Packer has linked up with the Canadian newspaper tycoon Conrad Black in an effort to win the auction.

With the issue about to be settled, critics say, politicians are engaged in last-minute intervention to influence the outcome. Following allegations of favoritism toward foreign bidders, analysts say some members of the ruling Labor Party are questioning a guideline issued last month by the party's communications committee that would limit direct foreign ownership of Fairfax to 20 percent but permit unlimited foreign nonvoting shares.

This ruling favors two of the three front-runners in the bidding that have substantial foreign equity. They are the Packer-Black consortium, Tourang Ltd., and the Independent Newspapers group, headed by Tony O'Reilly, the H.J. Heinz Co. chairman who has media interests in both Ireland and Australia.

Although Prime Minister Bob Hawke used to be on friendly terms with Mr. Packer, analysts said relations between the two men had been strained to the breaking point because Mr. Hawke suspects that Mr. Packer backed a challenge to his leadership earlier this year by Paul Keating, a former Treasurer.

Major Australian institutional investors have declared their support for the third major bidder, Australian Independent Newspapers Pty., an all-Australian consortium.

Analysts said that the Labor government, which faces an uphill

See FAIRFAX, Page 11

Japan HDTV: Static Before the Start

By Steven Brull
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — Marking a climax to an effort spanning decades and costing more than a billion dollars, Japan will become the first nation to enter the high-definition television era when regular broadcasts begin next month. But behind the celebratory smiles lie growing concerns that the triumph may be more a burden than a blessing.

There is little doubt that the Japanese were visionaries in 1964 when they conceived a television system capable of delivering wide-screen, cinematic quality images.

Since then, in a brilliant example of government-led technology development, Japanese electronics companies collaborated with NHK, the publicly funded Japan Broadcasting Corp. and the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications to develop a fully working system — three years before European HDTV is scheduled to start and two years before the United States even chooses a broadcast standard.

But critics say Japan's system, known as MUSE, has become a liability. If only because Japan started so long ago, the hybrid analog-digital system has become an anachronism, overtaken by all-digital approaches that facilitate the merger of computers and television and offer greater flexibility in transmission. The United States is all but certain to select a digital system as its broadcast standard in 1993.

Japan's system was also earlier rejected by the European Community and the United States, fearful of domination by Japanese electronics companies. This effectively closed the American and European markets to MUSE, limiting the economies of scale Japanese companies needed to help recoup their massive investments.

Even in Japan, where sets went on sale late last year and a daily eight-hour broadcast will begin Nov. 25, the raison d'être of MUSE is being questioned. "Actually, I have to admit there's not really that much difference in picture quality between present broadcasts and MUSE," said Hiroshi Akiyama, secretary general of the government-affiliated Hi-Vision Promotion Center.

'There's not really that much difference in picture quality between present broadcasts and MUSE.'

Hiroshi Akiyama, Hi-Vision Promotion Center of Japan.

Both government and industry are paying the price for their long-term, cozy relationship, analysts said. Having invested so much money, time and pride, the government cannot lose face. It has no choice but to persevere with the MUSE standard. Few are willing to consider switching to a digital system compatible with America's when Japan's next broadcast satellite is launched in 1997, greatly boosting the number of HDTV channels.

The Japanese experience appears to support the view that governments are not good at picking winners in technology. Although Japanese industrial policy has helped its semiconductor, computer and other industries catch up with, and in some cases overtake, Western rivals, its record is less impressive when the task is not to absorb and diffuse already established technologies, but to pioneer new ones.

For example, a project to develop a new microprocessor architecture has largely lost momentum, while a highly touted 10-year effort to develop a fifth-generation computer capable of making inferences is widely considered to have failed.

"Things would have been easier if America had just decided its own HDTV format earlier. We would have adopted it straight away," Mr. Akiyama said.

Executives criticize NHK and the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications for emphasizing hardware while neglecting entertainment software. Without quality programming, only the very rich would buy an HDTV set that costs as much as a sports car. "These sets are just empty boxes without software. It's true this wasn't given so much consideration," said Mitsuhiro Wada, director-general of satellite broadcasting at NHK.

Five years ago, government planners pro-

See HDTV, Page 10

ASEAN to Move Toward Giant Single Market

International Herald Tribune

KUALA LUMPUR — Southeast Asian countries, in a landmark accord Tuesday, agreed to slash barriers to trade in manufactured products in the region during the next 15 years.

At the end of a two-day meeting, economic ministers from the six ASEAN countries said they had agreed to work toward creating a free-trade area within 15 years to counter the increasingly powerful trading blocs of Europe and North America.

With free-market policies spreading rapidly around the world, members of the Association of South East Asian Nations have decided they must accelerate their own moves toward a regional single market if they are to stay competitive internationally.

The proposed trade area would create a market of more than 320 million consumers. But the ministers said the trade pact would cover only manufactured products, not trade in services or agricultural items, and that participating countries could choose to continue protecting vulnerable industries.

And, to gain the support of Indonesia and the Philippines, the other ASEAN countries agreed that tariff levels of up to 5 percent could remain on manufactured goods beyond the 15-year period. Some tariffs on trade among ASEAN members are now as high as 90 percent.

ASEAN consists of Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. The proposed free-trade group is to be called the East Asian Economic Caucus, and Japan, China, South Korea, Taiwan and Hong Kong are to be invited to join.

The accord will be incorporated into a framework agreement for approval by ASEAN heads of government when they meet in Singapore in January, officials said.

The United States had previously objected to a stronger proposal from Malaysia for an East Asian Economic Group linking these countries.

The Malaysian proposal was modified to take account of objections not only from the United States, but also from Japan and several other East Asian potential members that were worried about creating an exclusive trade bloc.

The first official U.S. reaction to the caucus will likely come Wednesday when Carla A. Hills, the U.S. special trade representative, meets the ASEAN ministers

See ASEAN, Page 10

US West To Offer Minitel

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GENEVA — The French Minitel telephone/screen system is to be developed in several cities in the western United States by France Télécom and US West Inc., the two companies said on Tuesday.

The announcement, made at the Telecom '91 exhibition in Geneva, said the France Télécom subsidiary Intelmatique would hold 40 percent of a joint company called Community Link Minitel Associates.

The remaining 60 percent would be held by US West, which manages 12 million telephone lines in 14 states.

US West hopes the new service will be in use in 800,000 homes, or 2.7 percent of its market, within five years. The venture will concentrate initially on providing access to local professional services, payment of bills and information on cultural activities.

A U.S. court ruling allowing the regional Bell companies to supply information services will lead to minitel-type networks throughout the United States, said an official at France Télécom, Jean-Louis Debiesse. (AFP, AFX)

Way Clear for 'Baby Bells' to Rush Into Information-Services Arena

By Edmund L. Andrews
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Handing the seven Bell regional phone companies a major victory, a U.S. appeals court has given them permission to begin immediately providing information services like stock quotes, sports scores and news reports.

The ruling overturns part of a lower court decision on July 25 in which Federal District Judge Harold H. Greene lifted a long-standing ban that prohibited the Bell companies from owning information services but also delayed lifting the ban until opponents appealed.

Monday's ruling, which was immediately denounced by newspaper publishers and companies that also provide information services, means that telephone companies will be able to enter the business at least a year earlier than would have been possible under Judge Greene's ruling.

Britain's telecommunications giant unveiled a co-operation agreement with IBM. Page 11

Among the services that telephone executives have suggested are "electronic Yellow Pages," which would allow people to look up store listings and even order goods on home computers; medical-information services that would relay patient information and X-ray images over phone lines, and news services offering information on stocks, sports or news topics.

The decision greatly increases the pressure on Congress, where lawmakers have been drafting legislation that would have relaxed the restriction but imposed new measures aimed at preventing the Bell companies from using their dominance of local service to stifle competition.

The decision also came as the American Newspaper Publishers Association was announcing a new advertising campaign to persuade Congress to enact new restrictions on the Bell companies.

"If these huge, protected companies are allowed control over both the transmission lines and the information sent, they will be able to take advantage of this monopoly position to hamper other information services," said Cathleen Black, president of the publishers association.

In issuing Monday's order, the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington left little doubt that it favored lifting the restriction and would not reverse the basic decision lifting the ban.

"The stay was an abuse of discretion," the three-judge panel wrote in its unanimous one-paragraph order in reference to Judge Greene's delay in overturning the ban. "The record does not contain sufficient evidence of probability that the order will be reversed." The judges were ruling on an appeal by the Bell companies made after Judge Greene's decision in July.

At issue is one of three basic restrictions that were imposed in the antitrust consent decree that broke up American Telephone & Telegraph Co. in 1984. Under that decree, which has been administered almost single-handedly by Judge Greene, the so-called Baby Bells have been barred from owning information services, manufacturing equipment and providing long-distance service.

The seven regional Bell companies are: NYNEX, based in New York; Bell Atlantic, in Philadelphia; Southwestern Bell, in St. Louis; Ameritech, in Chicago; US West, in Denver; Bell South, in Atlanta, and Pacific Telesis, in San Francisco.

The restrictions were imposed out of fear that the companies would use their dominance of local telephone service to choke off competition.

Existing information companies have also feared that the telephone companies would set up technical obstacles that would keep competitors at a disadvantage.

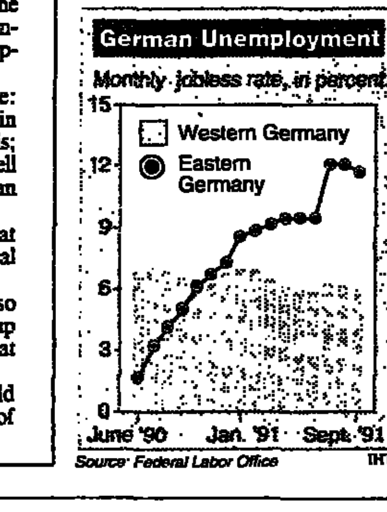
Both practices were commonplace in the old AT&T, which fought to keep potential rivals out of the long-distance business.

East German Jobless Falls But Outlook Is Still Grim

By Richard E. Smith
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Unemployment, one of the root social problems of Eastern Germany, improved for the second month in a row in September, official data showed Tuesday. But officials and analysts warned that the figures were likely to show a considerable turn for the worse this winter.

The Federal Labor Office said unemployment in Eastern Germany had fallen to 11.7 percent, or 1.03 million persons, in September, from 12.1 percent in August.



Source: Federal Labor Office IHT

But Klaus Murmann, president of one of Germany's main employer associations, warned that the figure could rise to as high as 1.5 million by the end of the year.

"More jobs are being lost than are being created," said Heinrich Franke, the labor office president.

Most analysts believe the economy in Eastern Germany has already hit bottom in terms of production and is poised to begin a slow but more or less sure recovery.

But the unemployment situation is more difficult because factories and offices were chronically overstaffed before unification, when all Eastern workers were guaranteed employment.

Even leaders in the ruling coalition were cautious about the new figures. Economics Minister Jürgen Möllemann said Eastern Germany was not yet "over the hill" on the unemployment front.

The Treuhandanstalt, the agency designated to revive and sell former state-owned firms in Eastern Germany, will require the many firms in its ward to compute balances by the end of the year. Some analysts warned that this may lead to a

See GERMANY, Page 11

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates Oct. 8

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.906	3.2775	1.126	0.3307	0.1508 *	—	5.47 *	1.285	1.4625 *	1.685	1.784 *
Brussels	34.70	59.7275	20.594	6.0515	2.7578 *	18.28	—	23.485	0.2678	30.72	32.47 *
Frankfurt	1.6863	2.912	—	0.2938	0.1339 *	0.8876	4.855 *	1.1409	1.301 *	1.4965	1.586 *
London (a)	1.722	—	2.9118	9.9128	2,172.58	3.2783	59.94	2.5512	222.825	1.944	183.49
Madrid	104.526	181.590	63.089	18.531	8.444 *	55.599	3.0630	71.928	80.808 *	94.288	—
Milan	1,261.25	2,173.80	744.92	219.40	—	663.02	36.209	852.14	9.717	1,117.58	11.844
New York (b)	—	1.722 a	1.7030	5.804	1,273.80	1.9198	35.085	1.491	130.125	1.1288	107.80
Paris	5.75	9.907	3.4042	—	0.4559 *	3.0218	0.1653	3.8808	4.4280 *	5.0715	5.3875 *
Tokyo	129.58	224.96	77.15	22.46	0.1033	68.47	3.7471	87.99	—	114.75	1.2216
Toronto	1.1283	1.9385	0.6643	0.1951	0.89 *	0.5880	3.222 *	0.7584	0.8687 *	—	1.054 *
Zurich	1.482	2.5519	0.876	0.2574	0.1173 *	0.7779	4.2637 *	—	1.1389 *	1.3127	1.3892 *
1 ECU	1.2131	0.7009	2.0484	6.9736	1,530.26	2.3077	42.1862	1.7966	157.523	1.3691	129.229
1 SDR	1.3845	0.7906	2.3507	7.846	1,721.21	2.5953	47.4868	2.0186	177.251	1.5658	145.357

Closings in Amsterdam, London and Zurich, fixings in other centers; New York closing rates and Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	9983.9	Greek drac.	187.85	Mex. peso	3058.51	S. Afr. rand	2.8185
Austral. $	1.2587	Hong Kong $	7.747	N. Zealand $	1.7637	Soviet ruble*	0.5875
Austr. schil.	11.88	Indian rupee	25.84	Norw. krone	6.598	Swed. krona	6.148
Brazil cruz.	528.65	Indo. rupiah	1949.81	Phil. peso	25.94	Taiwan $	26.07
Chinese yuan*	5.372	Irish £	0.6318	Port. escudo	145.85	Thai baht	25.49
Danish krone	6.4985	Israeli shek.	2.3342	Saudi riyal	3.75	Turkish lira	4701.80
Egypt. pound	3.3078	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2868	Sing. $	1.6902	UAE dirham	3.6727
Fin. markka	4.113	Malay. ring.	2.7428	S. Kor. won	758.00	Venez. boliv.	59.10

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.7155	1.7090	1.7030	Canadian dollar	1.1326	1.1351	1.1372
Deutsche mark	1.6947	1.7000	1.7055	Japanese yen	130.08	130.22	130.28
Swiss franc	1.4836	1.4871	1.4902				

Sources: NMB Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits Oct. 8

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	5⅛-5¼	9⅛-9¼	8-8⅛	10 ⅜-10½	9⅛-9¼	6¼-6⅜	9 9/16-9 11/16	7
2 months	5⅛-5¼	9⅛-9¼	8-8⅛	10 ⅜-10½	9⅛-9¼	6 3/16-6 5/16	9 9/16-9 11/16	7
3 months	5 1/16-5 3/16	9 1/16-9 3/16	8⅛-8¼	10 5/16-10 7/16	9 1/16-9 3/16	6⅛-6¼	9⅞-10	7
6 months	5 1/16-5 3/16	9 1/16-9 3/16	8 1/16-8 3/16	10-10⅛	9⅛-9¼	6 1/16-6 3/16	9⅞-10	7
1 year	5 3/16-5 5/16	9 1/16-9 3/16	7 15/16-8 1/16	9 15/16-10 1/16	9⅛-9¼	5 15/16-6 1/16	9⅞-10	7

Sources: All Reuters except ECU: Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates Oct. 8

	Close	Prev.
United States		
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8.00	8.00
Federal funds	5.00	5 1/16
Com. paper 30-179 days	5.17	5¼
3-month Treasury bills	5.00	5.01
6-month Treasury bills	5.04	5.06
1-year Treasury bills	5.03	5.06
30-year Treasury bond	7.83	7.79
3-month CD's	4.90	4.90
6-month CD's	5.00	5.05
Japan		
Discount rate	5½	5½
Call money	6⅝	6⅝
1-month interbank	6 9/16	6 9/16
3-month interbank	6 13/32	6 13/32
Germany		
Discount rate	7½	7½
Lombard rate	9¾	9¾
Call money	9.20	9.15
1-month interbank	9.35	9.25
3-month interbank	9.25	9.35
6-month interbank	9.40	9.40
Britain		
Bank base rate	11.00	11.00
Call money	10½	10⅝
3-month interbank	10 9/32	10 5/16
6-month interbank	10 3/16	10 3/16
France		
Intervention rate	9.00	9.00
Call money	9 1/16	9⅛
1-month interbank	9⅛	9 3/16
3-month interbank	9¼	9 11/32
6-month interbank	9 5/16	9 11/32

Sources: Reuters, Salomon Brothers, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits Oct. 8

1 month	5¼ - 5⅜
2 months	5⅛ - 5¼
3 months	5 1/16 - 5 3/16
6 months	5 1/16 - 5 3/16
1 year	5⅛ - 5⅜

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds Oct. 8

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30-day average yield: 5.22
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 5.228
Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

GOLD

Oct. 8

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	358.95	358.55	— 1.00
Luxembourg	358.75	—	— 0.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	360.23	358.43	+ 2.28
Zurich	358.55	357.85	— 1.90
London	358.50	357.40	— 2.10
New York	—	357.45	— 1.70

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.
Source: Reuters.

Garment Making Comes Back to U.S. As Asian Countries Lose Cost Edge

By Stephanie Strom
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Clothing manufacturers who fled the United States in the 1960s and 1970s for Hong Kong, China, South Korea and Taiwan in search of cheap labor are slowly moving operations to Manhattan, Maine and North Carolina.

So far, the shift is imperceptible. Industry economists say about 50 percent of the clothing sold in the United States is made abroad.

Experts also doubt that the spurt in domestic production will radically rewrite the history of U.S. clothing manufacturing.

Nevertheless, more garment makers are producing goods at home thanks to an uncertain political outlook, especially in Hong Kong, increased labor costs in East Asia, some signs of poor workmanship and the growing complexities of moving goods quickly from half a world away.

"The numbers certainly don't reflect this, but I know there's a lot of talk about it being done," said Carl H. Priestland, chief economist for the manufacturers' association. "The Limited, the Gap and Esprit have all been saying they want to source more domestically." The Gap, in fact, has found that it can buy American-made men's pants for about the same price as those from Hong Kong.

Developments ranging from growing pools of immigrant Asian laborers in cities like New York to leaner inventory management by retailers have made it convenient and profitable to sew garments in the United States.

Those trends have made ordering and shipping from Asia cumbersome, especially when consumer moods swing sharply or goods arrive with flaws and need to be returned for corrections.

"Right now, Korea, Hong Kong and Taiwan are very expensive — for labor, for quotas, for import duties," said Wai Yuen-shek, a transplanted Hong Kong native who says his five garment factories in New York are swamped with orders.

Bud Konheim, president of Nicole Miller, which makes women's ready-to-wear clothing sold in stores like Saks Fifth Avenue and Bloomingdale's, started to move manufacturing back to the United States in 1986. Virtually all its dresses and suits are now made in Philadelphia and New York.

'Korea, Hong Kong and Taiwan are very expensive.'

Wai Yuen-shek, a New York garment maker.

Mr. Konheim said making garments in America enabled him to price them competitively. "Everybody contracting in Hong Kong is projecting three and four months ahead of time, which means they're almost always doomed to overbuying," he said. "The cost of that kind of inefficient guesswork is what has led to this phony price structure with guaranteed markdowns that we have now."

Two years ago, almost all of the children's clothing sold by Albert and Tina Betesh, founders of Choozie Wear Corp. in New York, was made in Hong Kong, China and Taiwan. Today, 35 percent comes from the United States.

Making clothes in the United States is problematic for other reasons. Labor costs are still high and the cost of some kinds of goods still surpasses the cost of making and shipping goods from Asia or the Caribbean. Also, doubts about American quality persist.

"We're always looking for more production here, but I can't find labor in the United States for quality and for price," said Ely Barsel, president of Arenzano Trading Co. of New York, which makes suits in Florida under the Oleg Cassini and Richard Neal labels.

FIDELITY WORLD FUND
Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable
33, Boulevard Prince Henri
B.P. 403 L-2014 Luxembourg

DIVIDEND NOTICE

At the Annual General Meeting held on September 24, 1991, it was decided to pay a dividend of USD 0.24 (cents) per share on or after October 22, 1991 to shareholders of record on October 1, 1991 and to holders of bearer shares upon presentation of coupon No 17.

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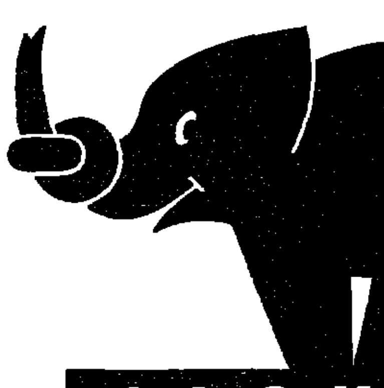

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MARKET DIARY

Bush's Credit Plan Gives Prices a Lift

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices closed higher in moderate trading on the New York Stock Exchange on Tuesday, halting a four-day losing streak with the help of bargain

N.Y. Stocks

hunting and a favorable reaction to President George Bush's proposals to ease a credit shortage.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which fell 19.01 points Monday, rose 21.02 to 2,963.77.

Among broad gauges, the New York Stock Exchange Composite Index rose 0.62 to 209.78. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index rose 1.17 to 380.67. Advances led declines by a margin of nearly 8 to 7.

Adjusted volume amounted to 170 million shares, compared with 148.43 million on Monday.

Stocks rose slightly on the American Stock Exchange and in over-the-counter trading. U.S. government securities eased, with the 30-year bond down 12/32 at 103 14/32 to yield 7.82 percent.

Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady announced the administration's measures, aimed at encouraging bankers to make loans.

"The Bush directives are important," said First Albany Corp.'s Hugh Johnson. "Clearly, one of the reasons the recovery has been so anemic is because bank lending has been so anemic."

Investors were also encouraged by gains in the Dow's components, including International Paper Co., which reported stronger-than-expected third-quarter results, and Eastman Kodak Co. International Paper rose 1⅜ to 70⅛ and Kodak rose 1¼ to 42¼.

Westinghouse Electric paced the Big Board actives, falling another 1 to 18⅛. Westinghouse plunged 2⅝ Monday after reporting a third-quarter loss of $1.48 billion.

(Reuters, UPI)

Bank-Lending Boost Also Boosts the Dollar

Reuters

NEW YORK — The dollar closed higher in moderate trading, boosted by short-covering and a Bush administration package to spur increased bank lending.

"It was a case of the market

Foreign Exchange

finally deciding that rumors that the G-7 has a plan to strengthen the yen are untrue," said Bob Hatcher, a dealer for Barclays Bank, referring to the Group of Seven industrialized nations. "As a result, the market adjusted to cover short dollar positions." And then President George Bush's package spurred further dollar buying, he said.

The dollar closed in New York at 1.7038 Deutsche marks and 130.325 yen, up from 1.6802 DM and 129.600 yen on Monday. It also closed at 1.4910 Swiss francs and 5.8040 French francs, up from 1.4735 and 5.7215.

The British pound fell more than three cents in New York to $1.7020, from Monday's $1.7350.

As for the Bush administration, Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady announced measures to ease the credit crunch that Mr. Bush said risked stalling the economic recovery.

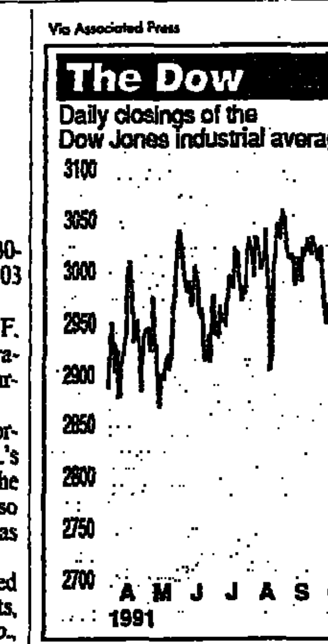
Traders "were selling dollars on flimsy factors, and now they're buying them back on flimsy factors," Mr. Hatcher said. "The market acts in haste and repents at leisure."

Traders said underlying sentiment remained bearish toward the dollar, due to the weakness of the U.S. economic recovery and U.S. interest rates.

The dollar ended in London at 1.6880 DM, up from 1.6785 DM on Monday. The dollar closed at 129.90 yen, up from 129.40.

Also in London, the dollar closed at 1.4813 Swiss francs and 5.7475 French francs, up from 1.4718 and 5.7275. The pound closed at $1.7230, down from $1.7345.

Via Associated Press Oct. 8



NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
WstgE s	48281	19⅝	17¼	18⅛	−1
NMedE s	54161	18¾	17	17¾	+1½
TelMex n	43068	41⅝	37½	41⅝	+2⅝
AmExp	26602	21⅛	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
AT&T	26128	37	36¾	36⅞	+ ⅜
Citicorp	23341	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	− ⅛
RJR Nb n	18834	10½	10⅜	10½	
GenEl	15268	67⅜	66⅝	67	− ¼
PhilMr	15146	72	70⅝	71⅝	+ ⅜
IBM	14045	99⅛	97⅞	98⅛	− ⅜
BrMySq	14030	82⅝	81¼	81⅝	+ ⅛
Shopco n	13674	15⅝	15	15	
Chryslr	13153	10⅝	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
PepsiC	12381	29⅛	28⅝	29	+ ¼
ProctG	11602	84	81¼	81¾	−2

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
MetMB	7920	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞	+ ⅝
FruitL	4476	20⅛	19⅝	20	+ ⅜
vlCntAr	3890	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
PortSys	3164	19⅞	18	19¼	− ⅝
GiantFd	2666	22⅛	21¾	22⅛	+ ⅛
Wthfrd	2662	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ¼
Hithav	2325	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+ ½
Medev n	2268	36¼	34¼	36	+1⅛
Amdhl	1997	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
SystIn	1915	4⅝	3⅞	4⅛	− ⅛
AMed	1823	9½	9	9⅝	
TubMex	1588	10⅝	10	10½	+ ½
HigMd	1574	2⅝	2½	2½	− ⅛
NY Tim	1411	20⅛	19½	19⅞	− ⅛
A-ge sc	1236	5½	5	5⅛	− ¼

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	903	516
Declined	683	1092
Unchanged	524	508
Total Issues	2110	2116
New Highs	78	43
New Lows	27	36

Amex Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	282	215
Declined	238	344
Unchanged	284	251
Total Issues	804	810
New Highs	16	19
New Lows	13	16

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	960	704
Declined	954	1,234
Unchanged	2,238	2,217
Total Issues	4,154	4,155

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2948.12	2983.68	2927.77	2963.77	+ 21.02
Trans	1178.81	1195.07	1172.27	1188.34	+ 9.50
Util	212.44	213.57	211.25	212.82	+ 0.31
Comp	1056.84	1069.03	1050.15	1062.71	+ 7.02

Standard & Poor's Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	450.36	447.97	449.61	+1.07
Transp.	301.93	298.79	301.42	+2.22
Utilities	144.49	143.32	144.34	+1.02
Finance	30.62	30.40	30.59	+0.09
SP 500	381.23	379.18	380.67	+1.17
SP 100	358.46	356.28	357.73	+1.44

NYSE Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	209.58	209.10	209.79	+0.63
Industrials	261.25	260.29	261.07	+0.42
Transp.	179.33	178.30	179.33	+1.18
Utilities	95.25	94.88	95.25	+0.60
Finance	156.12	155.49	156.12	+0.38

NASDAQ Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	517.28	514.73	517.25	+1.05
Industrials	578.31	575.38	577.99	+0.55
Finance	516.70	515.58	516.40	−0.31
Insurance	324.66	320.50	322.07	−1.48
Utilities	592.01	581.35	591.90	+9.54
Banks	338.35	335.89	337.37	−1.04
Transp.	530.76	526.54	530.76	+3.68

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
369.32	368.19	369.19	+0.17

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
20 Bonds	97.22	+0.06
10 Utilities	99.05	+0.19
10 Industrials	95.49	−0.06

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	170,000,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	181,863,340
Amex 4 p.m. volume	11,127,855
Amex prev. cons. close	11,794,000
NASDAQ 4 p.m. volume	158,962,980
NASDAQ prev. 4 p.m. volume	133,854,000
NYSE volume up	88,265,010
NYSE volume down	58,907,330
Amex volume up	5,259,030
Amex volume down	3,166,625
NASDAQ volume up	71,075,700
NASDAQ volume down	68,832,500

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

	Buy	Sales	Short*
Oct. 7	568,625	607,752	41,367
Oct. 4	611,928	695,805	46,708
Oct. 3	628,214	662,603	58,853
Oct. 2	594,855	614,564	40,139
Oct. 1	622,884	685,242	28,950

*Included in the sales figures.

S&P 100 Index Options

Oct. 8

Strike Price	Calls-Last Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Puts-Last Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
335	—	—	—	—	⅛	1½	—	—
340	18¾	20⅝	—	—	⅛	2⅛	4⅝	—
345	14⅛	16⅝	—	—	⅞	3⅛	6⅛	—
350	9⅛	12¾	16⅛	—	1⅝	4⅛	7½	9½
355	5½	9¼	13¼	—	2⅞	6⅛	9⅝	—
360	2⅝	6⅛	10⅛	13	4⅝	8½	11⅞	13¼
365	1⅛	4⅛	8	—	8½	11⅛	14⅛	—
370	⅜	2⅝	5⅝	8	12¼	14⅝	17¼	18
375	⅛	1⅛	3⅝	—	17½	18⅝	20	—
380	⅛	⅝	2⅛	4¼	22	22¼	24	—
385	⅛	⅜	1⅝	—	27⅛	—	—	—
390	—	⅛	⅝	—	—	—	—	—
395	—	⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—

Calls: total vol. 104,788; total open int. 253,435
Puts: total vol. 114,815; total open int. 372,535

	Dec 92	Dec 93	Dec 92	Dec 93
27½	—	—	⅛	—
32½	—	—	1⅛	—
35	4	—	2⅛	—
37½	—	—	3⅝	—
40	—	—	5	—

Calls: total vol. 1; total open int. 24,241
Puts: total vol. 241; total open int. 81,437
Source: CBOE.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Food

SUGAR (FOX) U.S. Dollars per metric ton-lots of 50 tons

	Close		High	Low	Prev. Close	
Dec	188.00	N.T.	185.00	185.00	181.00	N.T.
Mar	186.00	186.40	188.20	184.80	187.00	187.40
May	183.20	185.00	N.T.	N.T.	185.00	186.00
Aug	184.00	189.00	N.T.	N.T.	186.60	190.00
Oct	185.00	192.00	N.T.	N.T.	184.60	194.00

Est. Sales 347.

COCOA (FOX) Sterling per metric ton-lots of 10 tons

Dec	786	787	790	778	787	789
Mar	825	826	829	816	828	829
May	844	845	849	839	847	848
Jul	866	868	870	862	868	870
Sep	885	886	889	879	888	890
Dec	907	911	912	905	910	912
Mar	934	936	936	931	933	937

Est. Sales 4,099.

COFFEE (FOX) Sterling per metric ton-lots of 5 tons

Nov	496	497	497	488	483	484
Jan	519	520	520	514	506	507
Mar	537	538	537	532	525	526

Est. Sales 1,829.

WHITE SUGAR (Matif) Dollars per metric ton-lots of 50 tons

	High	Low	Close		Ch'ge
Dec	282.50	280.00	280.10	280.30	− 2.30
Mar	281.50	279.50	279.50	279.80	− 1.70
May	N.T.	N.T.	278.00	279.50	− 1.20
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	279.00	280.00	− 2.30
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	260.00	262.00	Unch.
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	258.00	260.00	− 1.00

Est. sales 936. Prev. sales 653. Open interest 11,043

Metals

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
ALUMINUM (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1126.50	1127.50	1115.00	1116.00
Forward	1155.00	1156.00	1143.00	1144.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1364.00	1366.00	1345.00	1346.00
Forward	1353.00	1354.00	1339.00	1340.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	307.00	308.00	306.50	307.50
Forward	316.50	317.00	316.00	316.50
NICKEL Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	7480.00	7500.00	7490.00	7500.00
Forward	7525.00	7540.00	7540.00	7545.00
TIN Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	5505.00	5507.00	5520.00	5530.00
Forward	5580.00	5585.00	5590.00	5595.00
ZINC (Special High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	999.00	1001.00	996.00	998.00
Forward	1017.00	1018.00	1013.00	1014.00

Financial

	High	Low	Close	Change
3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE) £500,000 - pts of 100 pct				
Dec	90.16	90.02	90.07	−0.06
Mar	90.47	90.36	90.39	−0.05
Jun	90.46	90.38	90.39	−0.04
Sep	90.39	90.32	90.34	−0.05
Dec	90.32	90.26	90.26	−0.04
Mar	90.16	90.10	90.10	−0.04
Jun	N.T.	N.T.	90.04	−0.03
Sep	90.01	90.01	90.01	Unch.
Dec	89.98	89.98	89.98	Unch.

Est. volume: 34,004. Open interest: 135,409.

	High	Low	Close	Change
3-MONTH EURODOLLARS (LIFFE) $1 million - pts of 100 pct				
Dec	94.47	94.44	94.46	−0.01
Mar	94.56	94.54	94.56	−0.02
Jun	94.39	94.37	94.39	Unch.
Sep	94.10	94.08	94.09	Unch.
Dec	93.54	93.53	93.57	+0.05
Mar	93.35	93.35	93.38	+0.03
Jun	N.T.	N.T.	93.04	Unch.
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	92.77	+0.01

Est. volume: 1,578. Open interest: 38,705.

	High	Low	Close	Change
3-MONTH EUROMARKS (LIFFE) DM1 million - pts of 100 pct				
Dec	90.69	90.65	90.66	−0.03
Mar	90.98	90.95	90.96	−0.02
Jun	91.18	91.17	91.17	−0.01
Sep	91.33	91.31	91.32	−0.01
Dec	91.41	91.40	91.40	−0.01
Mar	91.58	91.58	91.58	Unch.
Jun	N.T.	N.T.	91.58	Unch.
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	91.61	+0.02

Est. volume: 5,899. Open interest: 142,513.

	High	Low	Close	Change
LONG GILT (LIFFE) £50,000 - pts & 32nds of 100 pct				
Dec	96-12	95-08	95-15	−0-28
Mar	95-17	95-17	95-18	−0-26

Est. volume: 36,355. Open interest: 62,232.

	High	Low	Close	Change
GERMAN GOVERNMENT BUND (LIFFE) DM 250,000 - pts of 100 pct				
Dec	86.23	85.98	86.06	−0.19
Mar	86.43	86.33	86.31	−0.19
Jun	N.T.	N.T.	86.46	−0.19

Est. volume: 33,756. Open interest: 73,747.

Industrials

	High	Low	Last	Settle	Ch'ge
GASOIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per metric ton-lots of 100 tons					
Oct	212.50	210.00	212.00	211.75	+1.00
Nov	213.00	211.25	213.00	213.00	+1.25
Dec	213.50	211.75	213.00	213.00	+0.75
Jan	211.50	209.75	211.00	211.00	+0.75
Feb	205.25	205.00	205.00	205.00	+1.50
Mar	198.75	196.75	197.00	197.00	+1.00
Apr	190.50	190.50	190.50	190.50	+0.50
May	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	182.50	+0.50
Jun	180.50	180.00	180.00	180.00	Unch.

Est. Sales 20,450. Prev. sales 14,405. Open interest 84,797

	High	Low	Last	Settle	Ch'ge
BRENT CRUDE OIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per barrel-lots of 1,000 barrels					
Nov	21.77	21.55	21.74	21.74	+0.06
Dec	21.50	21.29	21.47	21.47	+0.04
Jan	21.21	21.05	21.15	21.15	+0.05
Feb	21.00	20.85	21.00	20.88	−0.02
Mar	20.70	20.54	20.70	20.70	+0.20
Apr	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	20.45	+0.10
May	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	20.20	+0.20
Jun	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	20.00	+0.05
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	19.95	+0.05

Est. Sales 20,000. Prev. sales 18,979. Open interest 97,811

Stock Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Change
FTSE 100 (LIFFE) £25 per index point				
Dec	2658.0	2633.0	2638.0	+1.5
Mar	2672.0	2672.0	2671.0	−1.5
Jun	2705.0	2705.0	2703.0	−2.0

Est. volume: 4,788. Open interest: 33,920.

Sources: Reuters, Matif, Associated Press, London Int'l Financial Futures Exchange, Int'l Petroleum Exchange.

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	0.512	0.506
Coffee, lb	0.60	0.60
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.1985	1.1985
Iron FOB, ton	213.00	213.00
Lead, lb	0.33	0.33
Silver, troy oz	4.065	4.115
Steel (billets), ton	473.00	473.00
Steel (scrap), ton	95.00	95.00
Tin, lb	3.5732	3.5832
Zinc, lb	0.4929	0.4929

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
OMITTED				
Old Stone Corp				
REDUCED				
MonmouthREInvest		.12½	12-16	11-15
STOCK				
Full Photo ADR		.10PC	12-19	10-17
USUAL				
Miller (Herman) Inc	Q	.13	1-15	11-29
Motorola Inc	Q	.19	1-15	12-16
Uniforce TempPers	Q	.03	11-1	10-18

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Source: UPI.

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U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

U.S. Seeks to Boost Credit

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Worried by the slow economic recovery as the United States heads into an election year, the Bush administration tried Tuesday to encourage more bank lending, a move promptly welcomed by banking leaders as a help to confidence.

The Treasury said it would ease regulations for banks to issue preferred stock and raise capital; permit banks to appeal examiners' loan assessments to senior Treasury or Federal Reserve officials; raise from $50,000 to $100,000 the valuation at which a property must be appraised, and call a meeting of bank examiners next month to discuss the economy and instruct them to value loans more leniently.

IBM Now Selling Chips to Outsiders

TOKYO (AP) — International Business Machines Corp. has begun selling advanced computer memory chips to outside customers, a company official said Tuesday.

IBM recently began supplying 4-megabit computer memory chips, the largest capacity currently available, to South Korea's Hyundai group, an IBM Japan Ltd. official said.

Although IBM is one of the world's largest semiconductor makers, it produces chips only for its own products.

Digital Expands in Eastern Europe

GENEVA (Combined Dispatches) — Digital Equipment Corp. said Tuesday it was expanding its operations in Eastern Europe with the formation in November of a wholly owned subsidiary in Poland.

Digital also announced alliances with 10 telecommunications companies in Germany, Scandinavia, Britain, Spain, the United States and Australia. *(Reuters, AP)*

AT&T, Mitsubishi Team on Circuits

BERKELEY HEIGHTS, New Jersey (AP) — AT&T Microelectronics and a division of Japan's Mitsubishi Electric Industrial Corp. will work together on integrated-circuit development for wireless products like cellular telephones, the companies said Tuesday.

They said they would cooperate in developing gallium arsenide integrated circuits over the next five years. The AT&T division will design and begin making the products to Mitsubishi's specifications in mid-1992, it said.

ASEAN: *Trading Group Planned*

(Continued from first finance page)

for talks on U.S.-ASEAN economic relations.

U.S. officials have said previously that they feared a structured trade association would drive a wedge between countries on the western and eastern rims of the Pacific Ocean, encouraging the growth of antagonistic trade blocs.

However, the ASEAN ministers said in a joint statement that the caucus would not be an institutionalized entity or a trading bloc and that it would only meet "as and when the need arises."

Thailand suggested a 10-year period for completing the association, but the economic ministers agreed to extend it another five years. Analysts said Indonesia and the Philippines feared that some of their industries would be unable to compete within 10 years against more efficient producers elsewhere in the region.

A provision in the agreement allowing countries to ignore some tariff rules could be used by countries to continue to protect sensitive industries, analysts said.

However, Peter D. Garrucho Jr., Philippine secretary of trade and industry, said that the final outcome would be "much freer trade than we have now" in ASEAN.

— MICHAEL RICHARDSON

HDTV: *Japan Finds Disadvantages in Being First With the Technology*

(Continued from first finance page)

jected sales of one million sets in 1991 and a market worth 3 trillion yen ($23.1 billion) by the year 2000. Now there are just a trickle of sales and the mark of 1 million sets will not be reached until 1994, Mr. Wada said.

Some private-sector analysts are more pessimistic. "I think HDTV will fizzle out. It's not going to be the next great thing the electronics companies had hoped for," said Nizam Hamid, an analyst at UBS-Philips & Drew International Ltd.

But for Japanese electronics companies, the estimated total of $1 billion to $2 billion spent developing HDTV will not be entirely wasted. They are already applying HDTV technology to less cost-sensitive niche applications such as medical imaging, graphics workstations and air-traffic control monitors.

They are also using the time to develop a full range of technologies — from flat-panel displays to semiconductor circuits — that will provide a strategic advantage later this decade in supplying sets to U.S. and European markets.

Japan is also drawing up new standards for extended-definition TV, or EDTV, an intermediate system that will offer the wide-screen proportions and digital sound of HDTV yet be compatible with current broadcasts. A standard will be chosen by 1993 with broadcasts beginning in 1995. Chances are it will be compatible with an EDTV standard being developed in the United States, said an official of Japan's Broadcast Technology Association.

Also, while giving lip service to MUSE, companies are actively researching all-digital HDTV.

"Maintaining MUSE is an issue of national pride. If Japan wanted to follow the U.S., they could develop all-digital equipment in one or two years," said Lance Wu, head of HDTV development at Taiwan's Industrial Technology Research Institute.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse Oct. 8

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN Amro Hld	39.30	39.30
ACF Holding	32.70	32.50
Aegon	109.10	109.50
Ahold	80.80	80.60
Akzo	117	115.80
AMEV	46.20	45.90
A'Dam Rubber	3.70	3.90
Bols	42	42.10
Buhrmann Tett	43.90	44.20
Center Parcs	22	22.25
CSM	81.50	81.10
DAF	20.30	20.10
DSM	102.70	101.40
Elsevier	87.50	87.30
Fokker	29.20	29.70
Gist-Brocades	32.30	32.50
Heineken	151.10	150.40
Hoogovens	51.40	52.50
Hunter Douglas	73	73
IHC Caland	60	61
Inter Mueller	69.50	69.70
Int'l Nederland	46.60	46.10
KLM	32.90	31.30
KNP	44.50	43.30
Nedlloyd	54.40	54.60
Oce Grinten	56.10	56
Pakhoed	43.70	43.60
Philips	34	33.40
Robeco	99.50	99.80
Rodamco	53.50	53.50
Rolinco	99.50	100
Rorento	69.20	69.10
Royal Dutch	153	151.70
Unilever	161.60	161.60
Van Ommeren	40.10	39.90
VMF Stork	34.50	34.50
VNU	73.50	74.30
Wessanen	82.30	81.80
Wolters/Kluwer	55.80	55.60

CBS trend index: 88.90
Previous: 88.70

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
AG Fin	1770	1770
Arbed	4320	4305
Barco	930	928
Bekaert	9500	9500
Cockerill	159	158
Cobepa	4900	4880
Delhaize	7710	7680
Electrabel	4575	4595
GIB	1238	1258
GBL	3160	3140
Gevaert	6800	6750
Hoboken	9370	9020
Kredietbank	3995	3950
Petrofina	10925	10925
Royal Belge	3820	3810
Soc Gen Banque	5460	5400
Soc Gen Belgique	2070	2100
Sofina	11300	11250
Solvay	12475	12450
Tractebel	7690	7610
UCB	18500	18550
Powerfin	2350	2325

Current Stock Index: 5478.50
Previous: 5474.20

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	184.50	182.50
Allianz Hold	1940	1975
Altana	616.20	616.80
Asko	805	832
BASF	246.40	248
Bayer	288.40	287.80
Bay. Hypo bank	344	349
Bay Vereinsbk	376	378.50
BBC	720	709
BHF Bank	366.50	366
BMW	470.50	476
Commerzbank	239.50	239
Continental	194	196
Daimler Benz	690.50	695.50
Degussa	317.10	317
Dt Babcock	152	153.40
Deutsche Bank	641	641
Douglas	719	717
Dresdner Bank	334	338
Harpener	325	330
Henkel	546	541.50
Hochtief	1120	1116
Hoechst	239	240.50
Hoesch	[illegible]	295
Holzmann	1170	1180
Horten	188	187
IWKA	300.50	302
Kali Salz	169.50	168
Karstadt	590.20	593
Kaufhof	507	512.50
KHD	140.50	141
Kloeckner Werke	[illegible]	137
Krupp Stahl	128	130
Linde	793	793
Lufthansa	146	146
MAN	369	368.50
Mannesmann	273.10	271.50
Metallgesell	429	429
Muench Rueck	2090	2100
Nixdorf	195.50	198.50
PKI	325	325
Porsche	680	682
Preussag	354	364.20
PWA	236	231
RWE	382.50	384.50
Rheinmetall	N.Q.	334
Schering	789	775
SEL	395	395
Siemens	621	625.20
Thyssen	223.20	223
Varta	313.50	315
Veba	347.10	348.60
VEW	204.50	206
Viag	373.50	396
Volkswagen	342	346
Wella	651	651

DAX Index: 1578.71
Previous: 1588.64
FAZ Index: 653.58
Previous: 658.04

Helsinki

	Close	Prev.
Amer A	57	55
Enso-Gutzeit	19	19
K.O.P.	20	22
Kymmene	65	63.50
Metra	60.10	60.10
Nokia	80	81
Pohjola	74	75
Repola	41	41
Stockmann	120	117

HEX Index: 858.70
Previous: 851.80

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	19.60	19.70
Cathay Pacific	9.75	9.75
Cavendish Int'l	3.73	3.65
Cheung Kong	20.60	20.60
China Light Pwr	20.10	20.10
Dairy Farm Int'l	9.60	9.65
Hang Lung Dev	8.15	8.15
Hang Seng Bank	33	32.75
Henderson Land	13.70	13.50
HK Air Eng.	17.60	17.50
HK China Gas	10.60	10.70
HK Electric	12.30	12.20
HK Land	8.90	8.95
HK Realty Trust	6.90	6.90
HK Shang Bank	31.50	31.75
HK Shang Hls	4.70	4.73
HK Telecomm	7.50	7.45
HK Ferry	5.15	5.20
Hutch Whampoa	14.40	14.20
Hysan Dev	7.95	7.95
Jardine Math.	34.50	34.50
Jardine Str Hld	17.30	17.20
Kowloon Motor	7.60	7.60
Mandarin Orient	4.95	5.10
Miramar Hotel	6.05	6.05
New World Dev	11.30	11.40
SHK Props	23.90	23.70
Stelux	3.73	3.88
Swire Pac A	22.50	22.30
Tai Cheung Prps	4.73	4.80
TVE	2.45	2.35
Wharf Hold	10.10	10.20
Wing On Co	7.50	7.50
Winsor Ind.	9.05	9.10
World Int'l	5.45	5.50

Hang Seng Index: 4044.85
Previous: 4065.37

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	10.60	10.60
Altech	85	85
Anglo Amer	118	118
Barlows	48.50	48.25
Blyvoor	6	6
Buffels	36.50	36.50
De Beers	86.85	87.25
Driefontein	37.75	38.25
Gencor	13.25	13.50
GFSA	72	72
Harmony	17.50	17.50
Highveld Steel	15.50	15.65
Kloof	31.25	31.75
Nedbank Grp	14.65	14.65
Randfontein	13.50	13.75
Rusplat	64	64
SA Brews	56.75	56.75
St Helena	21.75	21.75
Sasol	17	17
Welkom	14	14
Western Deep	114.50	114.50

Composite Stock Index: 3493
Previous: 3418

London

	Close	Prev.
Abbey Nat'l	2.99	2.96
Allied Lyons	6.12	6.20
Arjo Wiggins	2.70	2.71
Argyll Group	2.87	2.88
ASDA Group	0.47	0.44
Ass Brit Foods	4.78	4.77
BAA	4.59	4.63
BAe	3.83	4.05
Bank Scotland	1.19	1.20
Barclays	4.57	4.53
Bass	10.05	10.13
BAT	6.44	6.53
BET	2.29	2.31
BICC	4.06	4.10
Blue Circle	2.45	2.52
BOC Group	6.04	5.95
Boots	4.18	4.14
BP	3.41	3.37
Brit Airways	1.85	1.86
Brit Gas	2.89	2.88
Brit Steel	1.25	1.24
Brit Telecom	4.12	4.12
BTR	4.06	4.10
Cable Wire	5.65	5.65
Cadbury Sch	4.10	4.11
Comm Union	7.43	4.83
Courtaulds	4.77	4.73
Enterprise Oil	5.15	5.17
Eurotunnel	4.70	4.95
Fisons	4.61	4.57
Forte	2.74	2.73
GEC	1.90	1.93
Gen'l Acc	5.22	5.30
Glaxo	14.20	13.97
Grand Met	8.46	8.47
GRE	1.73	1.78
Guinness	10.17	10.17
GUS A	13.28	13.24
Hanson	2.21	2.22
Hawker Sidd	7.40	7.40
Hillsdown	2.12	2.17
ICI	13.04	12.83
Kingfisher	5.52	5.50
Ladbroke	2.58	2.53
Land Sec	5.21	5.21
Lasmo	3.12	3.11
Legal Gen Grp	4.09	4.04
Lloyds Bank	3.98	3.95
Lonrho	2.34	2.37
Lucas Ind	1.31	1.32
Marks Sp	2.78	2.75
Maxwell	1.57	1.58
MEPC	4.81	4.81
Midland Bk	2.49	2.48
Nat'l Power	1.57	1.56
NatWest	3.36	3.35
NthWst Water	3.75	3.79
Pearson	7.72	7.65
P & O	5.07	5.07
Pilkington	1.51	1.47
PowerGen	1.73	1.72
Prudential	2.38	2.41
Racal Elec	0.57	0.59
Rank Org	6.60	6.55
Reckitt Col	6.78	6.83
Redland	5.25	5.27
Reed Int'l	4.67	4.60
Reuters	9.33	9.37
RMC Group	5.98	6.01
Rolls Royce	1.43	1.42
Rothmans	11.27	11.19
Royal Ins	3.36	3.35
Royal Scot	1.82	1.82
RTZ	5.56	5.62
Sainsbury	3.52	3.51
Scot Newcas	4.79	4.77
Sears Holds	0.90	0.94
Severn Trent	3.58	3.60
Shell	5.09	5.04
Smith Nephew	1.28	1.27
SmithKline B	7.43	7.39
Sun Alliance	3.59	3.48
Tarmac	1.83	1.83
Tate & Lyle	3.92	3.98
Tesco	2.34	2.52
Thorn EMI	7.88	7.93
Trafalgar Hse	2.34	2.36
TSB Group	1.39	1.44
Ultramar	2.55	2.51
Unilever	7.87	7.90
Utd Biscuits	4.09	4.05
War Loan 3½	36.81	36.88
Wellcome	7.21	7.28
Whitbread	4.64	4.67
Williams Hdgs	3.32	3.36
Willis Corroon	3	3.03

F.T. 30 Index: 1991.60
Previous: 1992.70
F.T.S.E. 100 Index: 2599.50
Previous: 2596.30

Madrid

	Close	Prev.
Bco. Bilbao/Viz.	3095	3125
Banco Central	4100	4100
Bco. Santander	4900	4900
Banesto	3530	3520
CEPSA	2320	2315
Dragados	2140	2120
Ercros	625	616
Iberdrola I	711	712
Telefonica	1180	1195

S.E. General Index: 266.18
Previous: 265.96

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Alenia	2572	2524
Banca Comm	4480	4475
Bastogi	183	183.50
Benetton group	10155	10299
Ciga hotels	2050	2040
CIR	2460	2470
Cred Ital	2440	2440
Enichem	1439	1445
Eridania	7440	7410
Ferfin	1975	1982
Ferfin Risp	1225	1127
Fiat SPA	5170	5175
Generali	24800	24500
IFI	14800	14100
Italcem	21650	21600
Italgas	3330	3335
Italmobiliare	71900	73200
Mediobanca	14850	14900
Montedison	1218	1208
Olivetti	3280	3275
Pirelli	1760	1770
RAS	17300	17350
Rinascente	7300	7330
Saipem	1495	1513
SIP	1182	1182
SME	3230	3240
Snia	1205	1205
Standa	33850	33100
Stet	1990	1967
Toro Assi Risp	21410	21470

MIB Index: 1030
Previous: 1032

Montreal

	Close	Prev.
Alcan Aluminum	21⅝	21⅝
Bank Montreal	37⅝	37¼
Bell Canada	45⅛	45⅛
Bombardier A	24	23⅝
Bombardier B	24	23½
Cambior	10	10⅛
Cascades	5⅝	5⅝
Dominion Text A	6⅝	6½
Donohue	N.Q.	11½
MacMillan Bl	15⅛	16¼
Nat'l Bk Canada	10⅛	10⅞
Power Corp.	14⅞	15
Provigo	11½	11⅛
Quebec Tel	16⅛	16½
Quebecor A	18⅛	18⅝
Quebecor B	18	18
Teleglobe	9⅞	10
Videotron	12⅛	12⅝

Industrials Index: 1522.67
Previous: 1520.27

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Accor	776	777
Air Liquide	675	664
Alcatel Alsthom	595	594
Bancaire (Cie)	528	523
BIC	715	724
Bouygues	598	598
BSN-GD	934	938
Carrefour	2117	2120
C.C.F.	173	172
Cerus	131.50	129.90
Chargeurs	936	940
Club Med	456.50	458.80
Elf-Aquitaine	404	401.40
Gen. Eaux	2379	2385
Eurodisneyland	134.80	134.40
Hachette	179.40	179.40
Havas	478	476.50
Imetal	264.10	269
Lafarge Coppee	354.50	356
Legrand	3950	3925
Lyon. Eaux	543	538
Oreal (L')	660	663
L.V.M.H.	4154	4140
Matra	197	197.50
Merlin Gerin	522	526
Michelin B	124	125
Moulinex	148.30	150
Paribas	426.60	425
Pechiney Int'l	167.50	167.10
Pernod-Ricard	1213	1222
Perrier	1332	1332
Peugeot	613	600
Printemps (Au)	863	854
Radiotechnique	531	532
Raff. St. Louis	1343	1343
Redoute (La)	4780	4780
Saint Gobain	458.70	460
Sanofi	991	987
S.E.B.	1640	1645
Ste Generale A	460.30	461.80
Suez	320.40	319.90
Thomson-CSF	148.60	146.30
Total	889	876
U.A.P.	593	583
Valeo	546	536

CAC 40 Index: 1848.11
Previous: 1843.58

Sao Paulo

	Close	Prev.
Banco do Brasil	157	161
Bradesco	10.50	10.20
Brahma	73	71
Paranapanema	6.27	6.55
Petrobras	1880	1919
Vale Rio Doce	369	377
Varig	N.A.	60

Bovespa Index: 26714
Previous: 27126

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Cerebos	2.30	2.37
City Dev.	3.16	3.16
DBS	11.60	11.70
Fraser Neave	8.10	8.10
Genting	6.10	6.10
Golden Hope Pl	1.12	1.11
Haw Par	2.32	2.35
Hume Industries	3.02	3
Inchcape	3.80	3.74
Keppel	6.90	7.05
KL Kepong	2.04	2.07
Lum Chang	0.94	0.95
Malayan Banking	3.52	3.54
OCBC	8.75	8.85
OUB	4.22	4.20
OUE	4.80	4.80
Sembawang	6.85	6.95
Shangrila	5.20	5.25
Sime Darby	2.08	2.06
SIA	12.90	12.90
S'pore Land	5.05	5.10
S'pore Press	8.50	8.50
Sing Steamship	2.13	2.12
Straits Trading	2.40	2.42
UOB	5.95	6
UOL	1.36	1.37

Straits Times Ind.: 1339.12
Previous: 1345.36

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	315	325
Asea	365	376
Astra -A	466	471
Atlas Copco	251	259
Electrolux B	250	252
Ericsson	150	153
Esselte-A	116	120
Handelsbanken	103	102
Norsk Hydro	177	174
Procordia AF	200	195
Providentia	95	95
Sandvik A	345	355
SCA-A	100	100
S-E. Banken	57.50	58.50
Skandia F	190	190
Skanska	152	153
SKF	105	106
Stora	302	305
Trelleborg B	97.50	99.50
Volvo	342	350

Affaersvaerlden: 999.93
Previous: 1018.36

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ANZ	3.98	4.03
BHP	14.10	14.10
Boral	3.46	3.45
Bougainville	0.71	0.71
Coles Myer	10.55	10.80
Comalco	3.40	3.43
CRA	12.85	13.30
CSR	4.98	4.98
Dunlop	5.22	5.18
Fosters Brew	1.76	1.76
ICI Australia	4.50	4.48
Magellan	2.25	2.25
MIM	2.14	2.13
Nat Aust Bank	7.44	7.48
News Corp	10.98	11.25
Nine Network	0.68	0.68
Nmndy Poseidon	1.04	1.07
N Broken Hill	2.54	2.56
QCT Resources	1.10	1.11
Santos	3.18	3.15
TNT	1.11	1.10
Western Mining	4.56	4.60
Westpac Banking	4.53	4.57
Woodside	3.88	3.99

All ordinaries index: 1566.80
Previous: 1579.20

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai Electr	1050	1040
Asahi Chemical	790	796
Asahi Glass	1250	1270
Bank of Tokyo	1550	1560
Bridgestone	1170	1180
Canon	1520	1550
Casio	1340	1370
C.Itoh	698	700
Dai Nippon Print	1560	1580
Daiwa House	2020	2040
Daiwa Securities	1350	1350
Fanuc	4200	4250
Fuji Bank	2660	2680
Fuji Photo	3350	3400
Fujitsu	975	992
Hitachi	1020	1020
Hitachi Cable	986	990
Honda	1520	1540
Ito Yokado	4700	4690
Japan Airlines	1220	1230
Kajima	1490	1520
Kansai Power	2980	2970
Kawasaki Steel	406	407
Kirin Brewery	1430	1450
Komatsu	859	850
Kubota	695	710
Kyocera	5160	5140
Matsu Elec Inds	1520	1580
Matsu Elec Wks	1450	1470
Mitsubishi Bk	2840	2850
Mitsubishi Kasei	569	570
Mitsubishi Elec	632	639
Mitsubishi Hev	728	737
Mitsubishi Corp	1350	1360
Mitsui and Co	822	830
Mitsukoshi	1150	1160
Mitsumi	1520	1530
NEC	1270	1290
NGK Insulators	1100	1120
Nikko Securities	946	949
Nippon Kogaku	999	1020
Nippon Oil	1010	1010
Nippon Steel	414	415
Nippon Yusen	640	640
Nissan	700	714
Nomura Sec	1730	1780
NTT (SF)	9434	9623
Olympus Optical	1430	1410
Pioneer	3510	3470
Ricoh	680	689
Sanyo Elec	548	561
Sharp	1460	1460
Shimazu	758	770
Shinetsu Chem	1580	1590
Sony	5160	5150
Sumitomo Bk	2420	2450
Sumitomo Chem	479	490
Sumi Marine	1030	1030
Sumitomo Metal	430	430
Taisei Corp	925	944
Taisho Marine	1050	1060
Takeda Chem	1580	1620
TDK	5180	5130
Teijin	541	546
Tokyo Marine	1340	1360
Tokyo Elec Pw	3750	3500
Toppan Printing	1410	1430
Toray Ind.	650	645
Toshiba	667	675
Toyota	1540	1570
Yamaichi Sec	880	890

Nikkei 225: 24156
Previous: 24051
Topix Index: 1857
Previous: 1872

Toronto

	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	14½	14⅝
Agnico Eagle	4.45	4.55
Air Canada	7⅛	7½
Alberta Energy	13⅝	13¼
Am Barrick Res	25¼	25½
BCE	45⅝	45
Bk Nova Scotia	19⅛	19⅝
BC Gas	15¼	15⅞
BC Phone	19⅝	19⅞
BF Realty Hds	0.12	0.12
BP Canada	12⅞	12⅝
Bramalea	4.55	4.70
Brunswick	7	6⅞
CAE	7⅛	7¼
Campeau	0.51	0.50
CIBC	30¼	30⅝
Canadian Pacific	17⅛	17
Can Packers	16⅛	16
Can Tire A	22	21⅞
Canadian Turbo	1⅜	1⅜
Cantor	21½	21½
Cara	5⅜	5⅝
CCL Ind B	10⅛	10¼
Cineplex	3.70	3.80
Cominco	21	21
Conwest Expl A	11¼	11¼
Corona Int'l	6⅛	6⅛
Denison Min B	0.27	0.22
Dickenson Min A	3	3.10
Dofasco	16⅞	16⅜
Dylex A	3.70	3.80
Echo Bay Mines	9	9⅝
Equity Silver A	1.14	1.14
FCA Int'l	4.70	4⅛
Fed Ind A	8⅛	8⅛
Fletcher Chall A	14	14⅛
FPI	5	5⅛
GoldCorp	3.20	3.30
Grafton Group	N.Q.	—
Gulf Cda Res	7½	7½
Hees Int'l	15⅛	15
Hemlo Gld Mines	10	10½
Hollinger	11⅛	11⅜
Horsham	10⅛	10⅛
Hudson's Bay	32¼	33
Imasco	32⅛	32
Inco	32⅞	32⅞
Interprov Pipe	30⅛	30¼
Jannock	15½	15⅛
Labatt	25	25
Loblaw Co	18⅞	19
Mackenzie	6⅛	6½
Magna Int'l A	16⅛	16⅞
Maritime	20⅛	20⅛
Mark Res	7⅜	7½
MacLean Hunter	10⅛	10⅝
Molson A	30	30
Noma Ind A	7	7
Noranda Inc	16⅜	16⅛
Noranda Forest	7	7⅛
Norcen Energy	23	23
Nova Corp	7	7⅛
Oshawa	22⅛	23
Pagurin A	5⅜	5⅜
Placer Dome	12⅛	12½
Poco Petroleum	7⅜	7⅜
PWA Corp	4⅛	4.65
Quebec Sturgeon	N.Q.	0.16
Rayrock	5⅛	5⅛
Renaissance	13⅞	13½
Rogers B	11⅜	11⅛
Rothmans	72½	73
Royal Bank Can	26⅛	27
Royal TrustCo	8½	8⅝
Sceptre Res	2½	2½
Scott's Hosp	16⅛	16½
Seagram	126⅛	126
Sears Can	11½	11½
Shell Can	42⅝	42½
Sherritt Gordon	7	7
SHL Systemhse	6⅛	6⅛
Southam	15½	15½
Spar Aerospace	14½	14⅝
Stelco A	5⅛	5⅛
Teck B	17¾	18
Thomson News	14⅛	14½
Toronto Domn	17⅛	17¼
Torstar B	20⅛	21½
Transalta Util	13	12⅞
TransCda Pipe	16½	16⅛
Trilon Finl A	11⅛	12⅛
Trimac	8½	8½
Trizec A	11	11
Unicorp Energy	1.70	1.85
Woodward's Ltd	2⅛	2.20

TSE 300 Index: 3353.71
Previous: 3357.13

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia Intl	790	784
Alusuisse	997	1000
Leu Holdings	1745	1735
Brown Boveri	4400	4410
Ciba Geigy	3120	3120
CS Holding	2050	2050
Elektrow	2710	2730
Fischer	1200	1185
Interdiscount	3010	2910
Jelmoli	1650	1650
Landis Gyr	1120	1120
Moevenpick	4000	4000
Nestle	8540	8540
Oerlikon-B	390	394
Pargesa Hld	1260	1290
Roche Holding B	4950	4950
Safra Republic	83	83
Sandoz	2120	2110
Schindler	4380	4450
Sulzer	491	489
Surveillance	7330	7340
Swissair	700	699
SBC	309	310
Swiss Reinsur	506	507
Swiss Volksbank	1190	1190
Union Bank	3380	3390
Winterthur	3420	3480
Zurich Ins	1925	1955

SBS Index: 612.20
Previous: 612.20

U.S. FUTURES

Via Associated Press Oct. 8

Grains

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
3.49	2.72½	Dec	3.46	3.46	3.43¼	3.45¾	−.00½
3.70¼	2.79	Mar	3.48½	3.48½	3.46	3.47½	
3.43½	2.86½	May	3.40½	3.40½	3.38½	3.39¾	+.01¼
3.32½	2.79	Jul	3.27	3.28	3.25	3.26	−.00½
3.34¼	2.92	Sep	3.34	3.34	3.32	3.31	−.03½
3.45	3.38	Dec	3.42½	3.42½	3.42	3.41	−.04

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 16,901
Prev. Day Open Int. 59,263 up 655

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT (KCBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
Dec	3.49	3.50	3.47	3.48¾	−.00¼
Mar	3.50	3.50¼	3.48½	3.49¾	−.00¾
May	3.44½	3.45	3.42	3.42¼	−.02¼
Jul	3.33	3.33½	3.31	3.32	−.00½
Sep				3.37¼	−.01¼

Est.Sales Prv.Sales 8,718 Prev.Day Open Int 33,586 Chg. +944

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
2.75	2.20	Dec	2.51½	2.51½	2.49¼	2.49½	−.02¼
2.77¼	2.28½	Mar	2.59¼	2.59¼	2.57¼	2.57¾	−.02½
2.79½	2.34¾	May	2.65½	2.65¾	2.63½	2.63¾	−.02¾
2.82	2.39½	Jul	2.68½	2.68½	2.67¼	2.67½	−.01¼
2.65	2.36½	Sep	2.59	2.59¾	2.58½	2.58½	−.00¾
2.59¾	2.36½	Dec	2.54½	2.55½	2.54½	2.54¾	−.00½
2.62	2.60	Mar	2.61¾	2.61¾	2.61½	2.61¾	−.00¼

Est.Sales Prev. Sales 38,394
Prev. Day Open Int 231,492 up 1,443

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
6.74	5.17	Nov	5.77	5.77½	5.71	5.72	−.04½
6.59	5.27½	Jan	5.87½	5.88¼	5.82	5.82¾	−.04½
6.66	5.38	Mar	5.97¼	5.98	5.92¼	5.93¼	−.04¼
6.68	5.47	May	6.05¾	6.06	6.00½	6.02	−.03½
6.68	5.62½	Jul	6.11¼	6.11½	6.06	6.08¼	−.03
6.60	5.90	Aug	6.09¾	6.09¾	6.06	6.06	−.04
6.28	5.57	Sep	5.94	5.95	5.93	5.92½	−.01¾
6.20¾	5.52	Nov	5.89	5.91	5.86½	5.88½	−.00¾

Est.Sales Prev.Sales 33,269
Prev. Day Open Int.110,748 off 819

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons- dollars per ton							
201.00	159.90	Oct	190.20	190.70	187.60	187.80	−2.80
198.50	160.00	Dec	187.60	188.00	185.50	185.70	−2.90
197.00	161.30	Jan	186.10	186.50	183.90	184.30	−2.30
1180.00	163.50	Mar	184.90	184.90	182.50	182.80	−2.00
194.00	164.30	May	183.10	183.10	180.70	180.80	−2.00
196.00	166.00	Jul	182.50	182.50	180.10	180.30	−1.70
188.50	172.50	Aug	180.30	180.30	180.30	180.30	−1.20
186.00	173.00	Sep	180.00	180.00	179.00	179.50	−.70
194.00	190.00	Oct	191.00	191.50	190.00	190.70	−.30
196.00	190.00	Dec	190.00	191.00	190.00	191.00	−1.00

Est.Sales Prev.Sales 13,645
Prev. Day Open Int. 65,813 off 395

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.							
24.90	18.50	Oct	19.65	19.82	19.51	19.82	+.23
24.05	4.00	Dec	19.95	20.15	19.81	20.10	+.17
24.15	19.08	Jan	20.08	20.30	19.99	20.29	+.17
24.10	19.32	Mar	20.42	20.54	20.33	20.54	+.14
23.90	19.42	May	20.70	20.85	20.70	20.80	+.15
24.30	19.90	Jul	21.00	21.15	21.00	21.10	+.09
22.30	20.85	Aug	21.20	21.20	21.20	21.20	−.05
22.30	21.30	Sep	21.30	21.30	21.30	21.30	
22.30	21.25	Oct				21.22	−.03
22.60	21.77	Dec				21.42	−.08

Est.Sales Prev.Sales 19,316
Prev. Day Open Int. 61,788 off 133

Livestock

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
76.90	68.42	Oct	72.60	72.90	72.30	72.32	−.48
77.27	71.15	Dec	76.40	76.87	76.12	76.37	−.20
76.70	71.00	Feb	74.60	75.25	74.42	74.95	+.15
77.00	72.10	Apr	75.15	75.75	74.95	75.42	+.10
75.15	70.25	Jun	72.05	72.60	71.92	72.20	−.15
72.60	69.25	Aug	70.62	70.82	70.30	70.30	−.10
72.00	69.80	Oct	71.35	71.35	71.25	71.25	

Est. Sales 20,944 Prev. Sales 16,332
Prev. Day Open Int. 71,271 off 2,357

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
88.30	80.20	Oct	85.90	86.05	85.70	85.77	−.18
88.10	80.90	Nov	85.95	86.25	85.72	85.90	−.12
87.80	80.80	Jan	85.37	85.60	85.20	85.30	−.07
87.18	80.27	Mar	84.30	84.30	83.90	84.02	−.25
87.00	79.95	Apr	83.65	83.70	83.55	83.62	−.23
86.50	78.95	May	82.55	82.65	82.35	82.35	−.22
83.00	80.50	Aug	82.45	82.45	82.45	82.95	−.25
82.20	82.00	Sep	82.20	82.20	82.20	82.20	

Est.Sales Prev.Sales 1,316
Prev. Day Open Int. 10,932 up 74

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
HOGS (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
47.55	42.05	Oct	44.30	46.50	43.85	45.92	−.23
48.92	42.35	Dec	45.00	45.05	44.55	44.60	−.28
48.25	41.60	Feb	44.40	44.45	43.90	44.05	−.15
46.62	40.70	Apr	42.40	42.40	41.95	42.02	−.18
50.60	45.55	Jun	47.00	47.00	46.70	46.82	−.08
48.20	45.60	Jul				46.90	−.07
46.85	44.47	Aug	45.20	45.30	45.20	45.37	−.03
42.00	40.50	Oct	41.35	41.35	41.35	41.35	+.05

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 4,209
Prev. Day Open Int. 17,718 up 301

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
63.00	43.80	Feb	45.60	45.75	44.25	44.47	−.38
61.80	43.00	Mar	45.20	45.35	44.15	44.40	−.32
58.20	44.50	May	46.25	46.25	45.10	45.42	−.33
57.00	44.90	Jul	46.25	46.25	45.30	45.80	−.17
51.00	42.55	Aug	43.70	43.70	43.70	43.55	−.05

Est. Sales 3,960 Prev. Sales 2,699
Prev. Day Open Int. 9,572 up 197

Food

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.							
116.00	78.90	Dec	80.80	81.20	80.30	80.30	
107.50	82.90	Mar	84.20	84.90	83.85	84.15	+.35
108.00	85.40	May	86.65	87.00	86.25	86.50	+.35
108.00	87.85	Jul	89.80	89.50	88.90	89.00	+.40
108.00	90.50	Sep	91.50	92.10	91.25	91.65	+.30
107.25	93.90	Dec	94.00	95.00	94.00	95.45	+.40
		Mar				97.90	−.10

Est. Sales 5,872 Prev. Sales 4,303
Prev. Day Open Int. 44,994 up 535

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGARWORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
10.14	7.56	Mar	8.80	8.79	8.41	8.75	
9.77	7.65	May	8.66	8.67	8.53	8.63	−.02
9.16	7.80	Jul	8.63	8.65	8.53	8.61	−.01
9.06	7.93	Oct	8.60	8.60	8.49	8.55	−.04
		Mar	8.45	8.45	8.42	8.47	−.06

Est. Sales 8,438 Prev. Sales 5,296
Prev. Day Open Int. 92,008 off 226

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton							
1535	953	Dec	1260	1274	1253	1271	−11
1528	997	Mar	1317	1328	1311	1326	−9
1388	1026	May	1350	1360	1350	1360	−7
1410	1056	Jul	1385	1385	1385	1385	−10
1425	1080	Sep	1402	1402	1402	1411	−8
1460	1119	Dec				1449	−10
1490	1272	Mar	1463	1472	1463	1472	−22
1450	1210	May				1497	−22
1447	1294	Jul				1522	−22

Est. Sales 4,448 Prev. Sales 2,334
Prev. Day Open Int. 58,347 up 46,189

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
130.00	111.00	Nov	130.50	134.50	129.25	134.25	+4.45
129.20	112.65	Jan	129.50	132.80	128.60	131.80	+2.85
129.75	113.60	Mar	130.00	132.95	129.25	132.70	+2.95
130.90	115.00	May	130.55	134.00	130.55	134.00	+3.10
132.00	115.25	Jul	131.00	131.50	131.00	134.00	+3.15
124.00	118.00	Sep				134.00	+3.15
125.00	118.00	Nov				134.00	+3.15
		Jan				134.00	+3.15
		Mar				134.00	+3.15

Est.Sales Prev.Sales 2,287
Prev. Day Open Int. 12,421 up 393

Metals

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
HI GRADE COPPER (COMEX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
109.50	95.30	Oct	106.70	108.00	106.50	108.00	+1.95
107.80	95.10	Nov	105.55	107.00	105.55	107.80	+2.20
108.50	94.50	Dec	104.25	107.00	103.90	106.80	+2.45
106.50	95.00	Jan				106.60	+2.30
105.10	95.00	Feb	102.75	102.75	102.75	104.25	+2.25
106.80	93.90	Mar	102.00	103.50	101.80	103.50	+2.15
103.00	93.50	Apr				103.00	+2.05
106.20	93.30	May	101.00	101.10	100.90	102.40	+1.95
102.00	95.10	Jun				101.90	+1.90
103.80	92.80	Jul				101.60	+1.85
99.10	98.70	Aug				101.25	+1.80
103.45	92.80	Sep				100.90	+1.75
100.50	91.60	Dec	99.10	99.10	99.10	100.80	+1.45
98.00	2.50	Jan				99.65	+1.60
99.00	92.80	Mar	98.50	98.50	98.50	99.10	+1.55
97.60	93.70	May				98.65	+1.50
97.00	96.80	Jul				98.25	+1.45

Est. Sales 7,000 Prev. Sales 7,327
Prev. Day Open Int. 41,010 off 1,014

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.							
421.0	398.0	Oct				404.9	−6.2
386.0	386.0	Nov				406.3	−6.3
623.5	374.8	Dec	406.0	409.5	406.0	408.5	−6.3
596.0	391.0	Jan				410.5	−6.4
613.0	382.0	Mar	413.0	416.8	413.0	414.9	−6.4
589.0	385.0	May	419.0	420.0	416.8	419.3	−6.4
557.0	395.0	Jul	424.0	424.8	424.0	423.4	−6.3
483.0	406.8	Sep	428.0	428.0	428.0	427.7	−6.3
507.0	408.0	Dec				434.3	−6.4
505.0	440.8	Jan				436.8	−6.5
513.0	429.0	Mar				441.4	−6.5
473.0	438.0	May				446.8	−6.6
470.5	439.0	Jul	452.0	452.0	452.0	452.1	−6.7

Est. Sales 10,000 Prev. Sales 10,125
Prev. Day Open Int. 90,144 up 22

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLATINUM (NYME) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
513.00	350.00	Oct	358.00	358.00	358.00	357.10	−2.30
451.50	334.50	Jan	359.00	360.50	358.30	359.90	−2.30
428.50	339.50	Apr	363.00	364.00	363.00	363.60	−2.30
427.50	342.80	Jul	368.50	368.50	368.50	367.40	−2.30
404.00	356.50	Oct	375.80	375.80	375.80	374.70	−2.30

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 2,205
Prev. Day Open Int. 16,762 up 30

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PALLADIUM (NYME) 100 troy oz- dollars per oz							
114.50	78.00	Dec	83.50	84.75	83.50	84.65	+.40
135.75	80.30	Mar	84.50	85.00	84.50	85.50	+.40
101.75	83.50	Jun	86.10	86.10	86.10	86.50	+.40

Est.Sales Prev.Sales 2,204
Prev. Day Open Int. 4,039 off 49

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
476.00	343.00	Oct	357.90	358.00	356.80	357.60	−1.70
347.00	346.80	Nov				358.40	−1.80
483.00	346.00	Dec	360.10	361.10	359.10	360.20	−1.80
456.50	349.80	Feb	363.80	363.60	362.10	362.90	−1.80
446.00	354.00	Apr	366.00	366.10	365.90	365.50	−1.90
467.00	355.00	Jun				368.30	−1.90
426.50	359.60	Aug				371.20	−1.90
410.80	364.20	Oct				374.00	−1.90
406.60	366.00	Dec	378.00	378.00	377.60	377.00	−1.90
404.20	378.00	Feb				380.10	−1.90
410.00	375.00	Apr				383.20	−1.90
411.80	376.40	Jun				386.40	−1.90
		Aug				389.70	−1.90

Est. Sales 30,000 Prev. Sales 31,922
Prev. Day Open Int. 89,580 off 4,915

Financial

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
US T. BILLS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.							
95.20	92.24	Dec	95.01	95.05	94.98	95.02	+.02
95.20	93.42	Mar	95.09	95.13	95.08	95.11	+.01
94.95	93.15	Jun	94.94	94.98	94.94	94.96	
94.70	93.87	Sep	94.72	94.72	94.72	94.73	−.01
93.98	93.98	Dec				94.31	+.08

Est. Sales 4,747 Prev. Sales 3,855
Prev. Day Open Int. 48,091 off 89

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
5 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
104.035	98.190	Dec	103.315	104.030	103.310	104.000	−.015
103.130	99.250	Mar	103.115	103.120	103.105	103.105	−.025

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 6,761
Prev. Day Open Int. 89,489 up 1,344

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
10 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
103-7	95-15	Dec	103-3	103-4	102-29	102-30	−5
102-15	95-0	Mar	102-6	102-6	102-6	102-7	−5
99-13	98-11	Jun				101-14	−5

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 15,625
Prev. Day Open Int. 99,279 up 1,103

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
US TREASURY BONDS (CBT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)							
100-18	85-19	Dec	100-14	100-14	100-4	100-4	−9
99-24	85-14	Mar	99-18	99-18	99-9	99-9	−10
98-28	85-3	Jun	98-21	98-21	98-14	98-14	−10
98-3	87-14	Sep	97-28	97-28	97-21	97-21	−10
97-13	85-6	Dec	97-4	97-4	96-30	96-30	−10
96-21	90-16	Mar				96-9	−10
95-31	90-22	Jun				95-21	−10
94-14	90	Sep				95-3	−10
94	93-31	Dec				94-19	−10
94-21	90	Mar				94-4	−10

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 144,073
Prev. Day Open Int.314,559 off 3,760

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT) $1000x index-pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
95-7	1-22	Dec	95-3	95-9	95-2	95-7	+2
94-18	88	Mar	94-16	94-17	94-16	94-17	

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 732
Prev. Day Open Int. 10,305 up 196

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
EURODOLLARS (IMM) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.							
94.49	90.04	Dec	94.46	94.48	94.44	94.46	
94.58	90.09	Mar	94.55	94.58	94.53	94.56	
94.40	90.25	Jun	94.38	94.40	94.37	94.37	
94.11	90.32	Sep	94.09	94.11	94.08	94.10	
93.55	90.34	Dec	93.54	93.57	93.54	93.56	+.02
93.37	90.28	Mar	93.35	93.40	93.34	93.38	+.02
93.06	90.27	Jun	93.03	93.06	93.02	93.05	+.01
92.79	90.27	Sep	92.75	92.79	92.74	92.78	+.01
92.43	90.32	Dec	92.41	92.43	92.38	92.41	
92.43	90.24	Mar	92.40	92.42	92.37	92.40	
92.27	90.40	Jun	92.23	92.25	92.21	92.23	−.01
92.11	90.36	Sep	92.06	92.07	92.04	92.06	−.01
91.86	90.71	Dec	91.81	91.81	91.77	91.80	−.02
91.83	90.75	Mar	91.80	91.82	91.80	91.80	−.02
91.74	90.71	Jun	91.71	91.72	91.71	91.71	−.02
91.67	91.53	Sep	91.64	91.65	91.64	91.64	−.02

Est. Sales 98,549 Prev. Sales 98,986
Prev. Day Open Int.939,491 up 683

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
BRITISH POUND (IMM) $ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001							
1.7900	1.5670	Dec	1.7074	1.7106	1.6902	1.6912	−162
1.7198	1.5670	Mar	1.6902	1.6930	1.6768	1.6772	−160
1.7024	1.6830	Jun				1.6582	−164

Est. Sales 23,417 Prev. Sales 13,043
Prev. Day Open Int. 23,927 off 428

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM) $ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.8806	.8175	Dec	.8807	.8811	.8802	.8810	+8
.8753	.8268	Mar	.8762	.8763	.8753	.8762	+9
.8705	.8330	Jun	.8711	.8717	.8711	.8714	+11
.8648	.8420	Sep	.8671	.8671	.8671	.8669	+13
.8605	.8520	Dec				.8625	+15

Est. Sales 3,145 Prev. Sales 4,845
Prev. Day Open Int. 29,212 up 1,045

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GERMAN MARK (IMM) $ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.6770	.5345	Dec	.5875	.5890	.5839	.5843	−59
.5923	.5353	Mar	.5825	.5833	.5781	.5788	−59
.5868	.5322	Jun	.5760	.5760	.5742	.5736	−59

Est. Sales 42,381 Prev. Sales 29,937
Prev. Day Open Int. 56,289 off 11,199

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
JAPANESE YEN (IMM) $ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001							
.007723	.006997	Dec	.007688	.007688	.007658	.007667	−59
.007712	.007000	Mar	.007679	.007679	.007648	.007657	−61
.007705	.007150	Jun				.007655	−63
.007280	.007280	Sep	.007668	.007668	.007668	.007658	−63
.007520	.007512	Dec				.007662	−63

Est. Sales 27,242 Prev. Sales 25,527
Prev. Day Open Int. 75,959 up 8,471

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SWISS FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.8090	.6240	Dec	.6717	.6728	.6682	.6685	−62
.6995	.6267	Mar	.6670	.6679	.6640	.6642	−62
.6685	.6475	Jun				.6602	−62

Est. Sales 21,769 Prev. Sales 16,470
Prev. Day Open Int. 24,941 off 444

Industrials

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON 2 (NYCE) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
83.30	61.60	Oct	62.50	63.00	62.50	62.73	−.02
76.35	63.51	Dec	64.06	64.39	63.80	64.25	−.17
77.15	64.65	Mar	65.85	66.10	65.65	66.00	−.19
92.25	65.10	May	66.50	66.75	66.35	66.73	+.22
77.70	66.50	Jul	67.30	67.45	67.10	67.35	−.27
70.60	65.75	Oct	65.66	65.75	65.48	65.75	−.15
69.80	65.35	Dec	65.40	65.60	65.15	65.60	+.08
		Mar				66.70	+.15

Est. Sales 6,500 Prev. Sales 4,597
Prev. Day Open Int. 37,187 off 142

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
HEATING OIL (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal							
78.00	52.30	Nov	66.75	67.15	66.25	67.10	+.35
82.62	53.30	Dec	67.85	68.20	67.40	68.20	+.35
69.10	53.40	Jan	68.30	68.60	67.75	68.45	+.40
67.30	52.25	Feb	66.75	67.15	66.30	67.15	+.40
64.50	51.40	Mar	63.95	63.95	63.50	63.85	−.05
61.80	50.00	Apr	61.20	61.20	60.90	60.90	−.35
59.90	48.25	May	59.40	59.40	59.40	59.40	−.35
58.60	48.80	Jun	58.30	58.30	58.00	58.00	−.40
58.30	51.60	Jul	57.85	57.85	57.55	57.85	−.30
58.30	52.75	Aug	58.20	58.35	58.20	58.35	−.35

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 33,397
Prev. Day Open Int.144,186 up 3,145

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CRUDE OIL (NYME) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.							
28.10	17.20	Nov	22.98	23.00	22.75	22.96	−.02
23.78	17.10	Dec	22.83	22.85	22.61	22.80	−.03
27.60	17.25	Jan	22.58	22.64	22.44	22.64	+.02
27.00	17.58	Feb	22.38	22.42	22.21	22.38	−.01
26.75	17.25	Mar	22.10	22.15	22.00	22.15	+.07
26.50	17.50	Apr	21.85	21.90	21.75	21.90	+.01
24.60	17.30	May	21.58	21.75	21.58	21.75	+.08
24.50	17.78	Jun	21.44	21.65	21.41	21.65	+.12
22.11	17.90	Jul	21.34	21.50	21.28	21.50	+.16
21.33	17.75	Aug	21.25	21.40	21.25	21.40	+.19
21.35	18.85	Oct	21.14	21.14	21.14	21.14	−.03
21.40	19.80	Nov	21.08	21.08	21.08	21.08	−.05
24.80	18.25	Dec	21.02	21.08	21.02	21.08	−.04
21.04	20.10	Jan	21.07	21.07	21.07	21.07	−.07

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 96,672
Prev. Day Open Int.302,346 up 8,222

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
UNLEADED GASOLINE (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal							
66.75	48.60	Nov	63.00	63.60	62.90	63.60	+.72
73.25	47.75	Dec	62.10	62.70	61.65	62.58	+.47
61.60	47.80	Jan	61.30	61.65	60.90	61.68	+.44
61.60	50.70	Feb	61.25	61.90	61.20	61.90	+.54
62.60	50.50	Mar	62.30	62.30	62.30	62.30	+.38
66.40	57.30	Apr	66.10	66.40	66.10	66.40	+.30
63.80	58.00	Jun	64.75	64.75	64.75	64.75	+.30
63.50	58.60	Jul	63.65	63.65	63.65	63.65	+.40

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 17,140
Prev. Day Open Int. 92,844 up 1,116

Stock Indexes

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SP COMP. INDEX (CME) points and cents							
401.50	321.75	Dec	382.20	383.55	381.10	382.05	+.85
403.20	380.00	Mar	384.60	385.75	383.50	384.35	
400.40	387.40	Jun	387.20	387.30	387.30	386.65	
		Sep	390.00	390.00	390.00	389.90	+.80

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 37,676
Prev. Day Open Int.141,906

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE) points and cents							
219.70	175.50	Dec	210.40	211.15	209.80	210.40	+.30
220.35	207.20	Mar	211.50	212.10	210.90	211.45	+.30
218.20	208.90	Jun	212.80	212.80	212.80	212.40	+.30
		Sep				213.75	+.30

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 4,460
Prev. Day Open Int. 5,865 up 220

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,016.80	1,013.00 f
Reuters	1,610.80	1,603.10
Dow Jones Futures	123.14	122.11
Comm. Research	216.60	216.80

Market Guide

CBT:	Chicago Board of Trade
CME:	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
IMM:	International Monetary Market Of Chicago Mercantile Exchange
NYCSCE:	New York Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee Exchange
NYCE:	New York Cotton Exchange
COMEX:	Commodity Exchange, New York
NYME:	New York Mercantile Exchange
KCBT:	Kansas City Board of Trade
NYFE:	New York Futures Exchange

British Booksellers Brace for Price War

By Suzanne Cassidy
New York Times Service

LONDON — A price war, an almost unknown occurrence in the British bookselling trade because of a 91-year-old price-fixing pact among publishers, may now be in the offing as Waterstone & Co. begins discounting books this week at its 85 shops in Britain.

Richard Barker, Waterstone's operations director, said the decision to discount about 40 titles by 20 percent to 33 percent as of Friday was a "very agonizing" one but that the company's hand had been forced by a discounting campaign begun Sept. 27 by Dillons, Waterstone's principal competitor in the specialist-book retail market.

Waterstone's, owned partly by W. H. Smith Group, and Dillons, owned by Pentos PLC, each claim about 11 percent of the British book market.

In many other countries, price competition in the book trade is a fact of life; indeed, the first Waterstone's in the United States, which opened in Boston last weekend, offers a variety of discounts on books.

In Britain, price competition has been forestalled by what is known as the Net Book Agreement, created in 1900 to prevent "debilitating and killing price wars," said Paul Scherer, the president of the Publishers Association and managing director and chief executive of Transworld Publishers Ltd.

The agreement, Mr. Scherer said, has been "looked at time and time again" by the government but has thus far survived.

Some, however, question its future in the face of European Community free-trade rules that prohibit price-fixing across the borders of the 12 member states. Last spring, Reed

Dillons, which began the discounting, reports a huge increase in sales of the cheaper books.

Consumer Books, the consumer-books business of Reed International Books Ltd., decided to free the last of its imprints from the requirement that they set minimum prices for their titles.

The 40 titles being discounted by Waterstone's and the 22 being discounted by Dillons nearly all belong to Reed imprints.

Both Dillons and Waterstone's will be adding further titles to their discount lists this autumn as new books are published.

The cover prices of the 22 new titles are being lowered 25 percent by Dillons, and that is also the case at Pentos's other stores — Hatchards, Claude Gill and Athena.

According to Dillons, sales of its discounted titles on Sept. 28, the first full business day after the promotion was begun, were running at five to seven times their previous rates.

To ensure that sales of the discounted books remain buoyant between now and Christmas, Pentos is spending about $876,000 on a promotion campaign that includes television and newspaper advertising.

Mr. Scherer called Waterstone's decision to enter the price-cutting fray "an enormous pity." Although the discounted books are not covered by the Net Book Agreement, "there will undoubtedly be a spillover effect," Mr. Scherer said.

Mr. Barker said Waterstone's, too, supported the retention of the Net Book Agreement. Without price supports, he said, "a lot of worthy books that should be published but which may be commercially difficult will not be published."

But the chance that the agreement may "wither on the vine" as publishers are lured by the increased profits discounting may yield cannot be Waterstone's prime concern, he added.

The chairman of Pentos, Terry Maher, who has long called for an end to the Net Book Agreement, said he was delighted by Waterstone's decision.

London Futures Market Faces Broader Inquiry

By Steven Prokesch
New York Times Service

LONDON — Regulators said Tuesday that an investigation of the London Futures and Options Exchange sparked by evidence of possible manipulation of property futures would examine the exchange's entire operations.

The inquiry was announced last week. Trading in property futures began in May and was discontinued on Oct. 2. Mark Blundell and Saxon Tate, who were the exchange's respective chief executive and chairman, resigned Saturday.

"With a view to promoting the new market in property futures, the chief executive initiated various trading activities," said Jackie Ralph, an exchange spokeswoman. The exchange's board "is satisfied that the motivation was not personal gain," she said, adding that Mr. Blundell was apparently either trading on his own account or encouraging people to trade.

Brokers said comments made by the exchange suggested that there was a scheme to make it appear that liquidity in the property futures market — or volume of trading — was greater than it was.

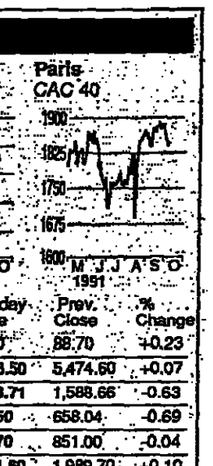
Mr. Blundell has admitted that his trading initiatives were "incompatible" with his post as chief executive.

The exchange said Mr. Tate was not implicated in any wrongdoing. He resigned "as a matter of honor" because he was "ultimately responsible for anything going on," Ms. Ralph said. The exchange's board expects to make a statement on the investigation on Friday.

Geoffrey Turner, a spokesman for the Securities and Futures Authority, which regulates the exchange, said the investigation was not limited to property futures. "I'm sure it's looking at the whole operation of the exchange," he said.

The authority's deputy chief executive, Phillip A. Thorpe, has replaced Mr. Blundell as chief executive but is expected to return to the authority eventually. A New Zealander, Mr. Thorpe has experience as a troubleshooter: he was appointed chief executive of the Hong Kong Futures Exchange after the 1987 markets collapse.

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	88.90	88.70	+0.23
Brussels	Stock Index	5,478.50	5,474.60	+0.07
Frankfurt	DAX	1,578.71	1,588.66	-0.63
Frankfurt	FAZ	653.50	658.04	-0.69
Helsinki	HEX	850.70	851.00	-0.04
London	Financial Times 30	1,991.60	1,989.70	+0.10
London	FTSE 100	2,599.50	2,596.20	+0.13
Madrid	General Index	266.18	266.96	-0.29
Milan	MIB	1,030.00	1,033.00	-0.29
Paris	CAC 40	1,848.11	1,843.58	+0.25
Stockholm	Affarsvarlden	999.93	1,018.30	-1.80
Vienna	Stock Index	482.07	489.09	-1.44
Zurich	SBS	612.20	612.20	Unch.

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

BT and IBM Set Telecommunications Venture

By Anthony Ramirez
New York Times Service

GENEVA — BT, formerly known as British Telecommunications, has announced a cooperation agreement with IBM aimed at helping companies cope with the mounting complexities of modern telecommunications. For BT, the venture is a further attempt to strengthen its ambitious project to build an international network for big business.

The announcement came as Telecom '91, a conference of executives from the world's leading telecommunications companies, opened here Monday.

The Telecom meetings, begun in 1971 by the International Telecommunications Union, a United Nations agency, are held once every four years for the world's telephone companies to exchange information on the industry.

The BT venture, Syncordia, is a way of tapping into growing corporate anxiety over telecommunications. As borders open under the planned unification of European markets and telecommunications grow ever more complex, BT is betting that more multinational companies will turn over their telecommunications chores to outsiders.

Such services, called outsourcing by the industry, could be a market worth $3 billion today and even more in the next few years, according to Andersen Consulting of the Arthur Andersen accounting firm.

Of the nearly 5,000 potential customers for Syncordia, the venture plans to focus on the 400 or 500 multinational concerns with $1 billion or more in annual revenue.

Under the agreement announced Monday, BT and International Business Machines Corp. will use their existing software to monitor and repair such an outsourcing operation. For example, a Syncordia customer might be an airline with offices in a dozen countries, with a dozen different regulatory structures and a dozen different configurations of computer gear. BT would provide its Concert management system and IBM, its Netview software to form an alarm and repair system for the airline's far-flung operations.

With more than $24 billion in 1990 revenue, BT is the third-largest telecommunications company after Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. and American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

BT says it expects to woo as partners Nippon and Deutsche Bundespost Telekom.

But BT's international performance has been disappointing so far. Mitel, the Canadian telephone-equipment maker that BT acquired a few years after British Telecom was privatized in 1984, has seen its profits drop and now BT wants to sell it.

Pilkington Plans Move to Brussels

Reuters

LONDON — The British glassmaker Pilkington PLC said Tuesday it would move management of its European flat-glass business to Brussels to take advantage of the European Community single market after 1992. Pilkington's European flat-glass business has annual revenue of £1.3 billion ($2.25 billion).

The move is the key part of a major cost-cutting exercise and reorganization that involves shedding 750 jobs at its home base of St. Helens in northwest England. Pilkington has strong roots in St. Helens, which is virtually a one-company town. It will remain the group's overall headquarters, although with a substantially smaller operation.

Pilkington, a family-controlled company, has been hard hit by recession. Its pretax profit plunged in the year ended March 31 to £151.6 million, from £314.3 million a year earlier.

Very briefly:

• **L'Oreal** of France, the world's biggest cosmetics company, posted first-half pretax profit up 12 percent to 1.9 million francs ($330 million).

• **Société Générale de Belgique SA**, Belgium's largest holding company, blamed the depressed economy as it posted first-half profit down 36 percent to 4.80 billion Belgian francs ($138 million).

• **Polly Peck International PLC**, the collapsed British conglomerate, endorsed an initial public offering of its fruit subsidiary, *PPI Del Monte*.

• **Invergordon Distillers Group PLC** of Britain urged shareholders to reject a £286 million ($496 million) cash bid by a rival, **Whyte & Mackay**, which is owned by American Brands Inc.

• **Orkla A/S**, the Norwegian diversified industrial company, blamed a weak domestic consumer market as it reported a 52 percent drop in profit for the first eight months of 1991.

• **British Gas Exploration & Production Ltd.** said it had signed a nearly £9 million ($15.6 million) contract with **SLP Engineering Ltd.** for equipment for an oil platform in the Irish Sea.

• **Poland** transformed nine state-owned commercial banks into joint stock companies, paving the way for privatization.

• **Carlsberg A/S**, the Danish brewer, plans to build a brewery in Asunción, the capital of Paraguay.

• **IBM France SA** revealed plans to trim 1,000 more workers by March, adding to 1,000 that have already left this year.

• **Czechoslovakia** plans to issue bonds worth 500 billion korumy ($1.66 billion) to save its six largest state banks from bankruptcy; their lack of cash has paralyzed many of the country's state-owned businesses.

• **Pirelli Tire Holding**, the Dutch holding company of the Italian tiremaker Pirelli, posted a first-half net loss of 82 million guilders ($43 million) and announced it would eliminate 3,000 jobs.

• **Dassault Aviation SA**, the French defense contractor, plans to transfer its prototype-production unit from Saint Cloud to Argenteuil, both just outside Paris, with a loss of 130 jobs out of 470.

• **VEV**, the French textile concern, posted a first-half pretax loss of 669.2 million French francs ($117 million).

Reuters, AP, AFP, AFX

GERMANY: *Jobless Ranks Fall*

(Continued from first finance page)

further wave of layoffs as the deadline approaches.

In addition, many workers on so-called "short-time" schedules may lose their jobs at the end of the year. This program, designed to cushion the shock of mass unemployment, allows certain workers to collect salary for a number of extra months even though they do not work at all, or only part-time.

Currently about 1.3 million people work on such schedules.

The combined effect of these factors, along with the usual winter slowdown in the construction industry, one of the few sectors undergoing a healthy recovery in the East, are expected to take a severe toll in the employment ranks.

Meanwhile, in Western Germany, the job ranks are continuing to grow in spite of high interest rates and heavy immigration.

Western Germany registered a drop in the unemployment rate to 6.0 percent in September, or 1.6 million people, from 6.2 percent in August.

The shock of joblessness in the East has been eased somewhat by a number of public employment programs as well as a growing number of workers who commute to Western Germany.

FAIRFAX: *Foreign Ownership May Decide Bidding*

(Continued from first finance page)

battle to win the general election scheduled for 1992, regards Australian Independent Newspapers as being sponsored by the conservative, anti-Labor establishment in Melbourne — an allegation the company has denied.

If a strict 20 percent limit on foreign ownership were to be applied, Australian Independent Newspapers would emerge as the clear favorite for Fairfax. But if the government permits foreign nonvoting shares, the Packer-Black group looks set to lodge the strongest bid.

Under the latter plan, Mr. Black would take 20 percent of Fairfax while Hellman & Friedman Capital Partners of the United States would have at least 10 percent of equity, but no votes.

Hellman represents U.S. junk bondholders who were left with nearly $350 million outstanding when Fairfax went into receivership. Nearly all the bondholders have said they would convert their debt into debentures in the new company and drop a lawsuit against Fairfax and its bankers if the Tourang bid succeeded. Part of Fairfax also would be floated on the stock exchange.

Also under the offer, Mr. Packer would hold 14.9 percent of Fairfax, just below the maximum level of 15 percent allowed to a television-channel owner under Australian law.

Political analysts said that if the Labor government wanted to stymie the Packer-Black bid, it could strictly apply an Australian broadcasting law under which the owner of a television station is not allowed to control newspapers in the same city as the TV channel. That could force Mr. Packer to either sell off his Channel Nine network or withdraw from the Fairfax bidding.

NASDAQ

Tuesday's Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

NYSE

Tuesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

NORDIC TRADE & INVESTMENT:

BUILDING BRIDGES TO THE NEW EUROPE

STOCKHOLM, NOVEMBER 18 – 19

CO-SPONSORED BY THE
INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE & SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN

KEYNOTE ADDRESS
Carl Bildt, Prime Minister, Sweden

POLITICAL OUTLOOK FOR THE NORDIC REGION
Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Denmark
Thorvald Stoltenberg, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Norway
Paavo Vayrynen, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Finland

POLITICAL, ECONOMIC & SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF EC MEMBERSHIP
Vasso Papandreou, Commissioner for Industrial Relations & Social Affairs, EC, Brussels
***Peter Jankowitsch,** Minister of State for European Integration & Development Cooperation, Austria*
Gunnar L Johansson, Chairman, Federation of Swedish Industries, Stockholm

OPPORTUNITIES FOR EXPANSION IN THE NEW EUROPE
Jan Carlzon, President & Chief Executive Officer, The SAS Group, Stockholm

THE MACRO-ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS OF NEW EXCHANGE RATE REGIMES IN FINLAND, NORWAY & SWEDEN
Bengt Dennis, Governor, Sveriges Riksbank, Stockholm

KEYNOTE ADDRESS
Prof Dr Norbert Walter, Chief Economist, Deutsche Bank AG, Frankfurt

DEREGULATION & PRIVATIZATION OF THE BANKING SECTOR
Tom Grondahl, Deputy Managing Director, Den norske Bank AS, Oslo
Curt Olsson, Chairman, Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken, Stockholm
Bjorn Wahlroos, Executive Vice President, Union Bank of Finland Ltd, Helsinki

THE SOCIAL DIMENSION
Bernard M Arnold, Director, Social Affairs, Union of Industrial & Employers Confederations of Europe (UNICE), *Brussels*
Ulf Laurin, Chairman, Swedish Employers Federation, Stockholm*
Karl Tapiola, International Secretary, The Central Organization of Finnish Trade Unions (SAK), Helsinki

THE NORDIC COUNTRIES & THEIR INVESTMENT STRATEGIES
Bo Dimert, President, Digital Equipment AB, Stockholm
David J Herman, President & Chief Executive Officer, Saab Automobile AB, Trollhattan
Per Olofsson, General Manager, IBM Nordic AB, Stockholm
Svend I Petersen, Executive Vice President, Marketing, Carlsberg, Copenhagen

* Invited

REGISTRATION INFORMATION: The fee for the conference is £550.00. This includes lunches, a cocktail reception and post conference documentation. Please note fees are payable in advance and will be refunded less a £50.00 administration charge for any cancellation received in writing on or before November 4, after which time we regret there can be no refund. Substitutions can be made at any time.

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(Continued on next page)

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 78

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NEW LOWS 27

BJS, CocaColaEnt, ConstFruit, DravoCp, Fosmeyer n, GnlPhysics n, GRWFn pf, Hs-Ro n, FoxstnI pfX, Indonesia n, KaiserAlum n, LakfrstA, LakfrstB, LomNAN pf, MarcadeHDw, MarJacobDw, vlMdwAir, vlMdwAir pf, Monarch, MorleyStan, NovaCp g, RMI Titan, Smucker B, Tolley pfB, Tishcok n, WestghEl s

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 14

AmerOilGas, BarrLab, EmeCare, GTI Corp, IntlCalin g, IntlCalin rt, MedevaIn, MidlandCos, PubStor 6 n, PubStor 16 n, PubStor 17 n, SCIm 788pf, SCE 119pf, TolEd 682pf, TolEd 776pf, WCI Hld pf

NEW LOWS 13

AmTr-Itom sc, AmTr-xrx sc, CasperOil pf, Ford wt'92, GECo wt'97, GlantFood, MoneyStre r, RachelEm n, SunbltNurse, SurTelHx, Texscan, ThorEnsy

For investment information
read THE MONEY REPORT
every Saturday in the IHT

هكذا من الأصل

U.S. Businesses Protest Bill on Chinese Rights

The Associated Press

BEIJING — The U.S. Congress is trying to enlist American businessmen as foot soldiers in the struggle for human rights in China, but businessmen say the effort will backfire.

A little-publicized section of the 1991 foreign aid authorizations bill would require U.S. companies with joint ventures or offices in China to follow a code of ethics.

U.S. corporations have largely ignored the code in focusing on the battle to retain China's most-favored-nation trade status. They claim their mere presence in China has a liberalizing effect.

"We are having an impact and will continue to have an impact, but it has to be much more subtle," said John Hart, the legislative liaison officer for the local U.S. Chamber of Commerce. "The days are gone when we could send a gunboat up the Yangtze and tell the Chinese what to do."

American managers and salesmen in Beijing also cite other problems with the proposed code.

"It's naive, it's impractical and it puts an unreasonable burden on us," said chamber president Dean Lee. The chamber is preparing to send a letter to U.S. legislators charging the bill with "practically making us appear to be agents of the U.S. government."

Mr. Lee, a representative for Occidental Petroleum Corp., said the ethics code would shut down channels of communication with Chinese officials.

Among other things, the code says businessmen should prevent discrimination based on religion or political beliefs, protect their Chinese employees' freedom of expression and assembly, discourage political classes in the workplace and appeal to the Beijing government on behalf of political prisoners.

Companies would be required to report annually on their compliance.

Mr. Hart said most U.S. companies have only a minority share in their joint ventures and cannot set personnel policy.

Japan and U.S. Plan Finance Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan and the United States will hold a fourth round of talks here Oct. 17 on opening up Japan's financial markets, the Finance Ministry announced on Tuesday.

The talks, following a session in Washington in January, will focus on topics including Japan's recent scandals involving compensation for stock-market losses and the issuance of dollars in fake deposit certificates, as well as the liberalization of Japanese interest rates.

Meanwhile, the Foreign Ministry said the U.S. Treasury secretary, Nicholas F. Brady, will visit Tokyo on Oct. 9 and 10 and meet with Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama and Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto. *(AFP, Reuters)*

Korean Deficit Soars, Hammering Currency

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — South Korea's growing trade deficit reached a record $10.1 billion on a customs-cleared basis last week, the Ministry of Trade and Industry said Tuesday, an announcement that drove the local currency to a 42-month low.

Ministry officials said the deficit expanded by $471 million in the first five days of October, bringing this year's total shortfall through Oct. 5 to $10.1 billion, the highest level ever.

Exports for the 12 months to Oct. 5 increased 10 percent to $51.5 billion but imports rose 23 percent to $61.6 billion, the ministry said.

The won fell on the news, closing Tuesday at 750.40 to the U.S. dollar. That was the first time in three-and a half years that the rate had finished below 750.

The local currency has lost 1.2 percent of its value against the dollar since the beginning of this month, and 4.74 percent since the beginning of the year.

Dealers said the won's weakness Tuesday was partly due to short-term demand for dollars to pay import bills. But they added that the longer-term trend was largely a function of the widening deficit.

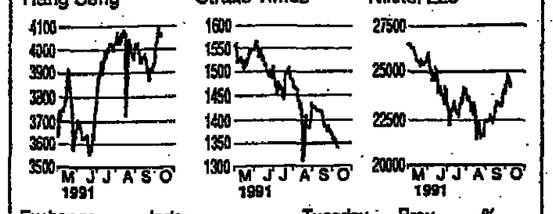
The trade ministry said South Korea had a $140 million trade deficit with the European Community during the first eight months of 1991, with exports to EC countries totaling $6.44 billion, up 22 percent over the same 1990 period, and imports at $6.58 billion, up 20.5 percent. *(AP, AFP)*

■ Support for Pyongyang

South Korea supports North Korea's efforts to join international organizations such as the Asian Development Bank to help open its economy and encourage exchanges with the South, officials in Seoul were quoted by Agence France-Presse as saying.

North Korea has decided to apply to join the development bank to obtain loans for such projects as a special economic zone in the Tuman river area, and Seoul will support its bid, the officials said.

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	4,066.85	4,060.37	+0.16
Singapore	Straits Times	1,339.12	1,345.26	-0.46
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1,566.80	1,579.20	-0.79
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	24,155.62	24,330.83	-0.72
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	508.26	508.29	-0.01
Bangkok	SET	633.80	645.56	-1.82
Seoul	Composite Stock	707.75	713.88	-0.86
Taipei	Weighted Price	4,846.55	4,817.65	+0.60
Manila	Composite	982.50	998.99	-1.65
Jakarta	Stock Index	246.37	248.23	-0.75
New Zealand	NZSE-40	1,434.21	1,440.89	-0.46
Bombay	National Index	Closed	851.10	-

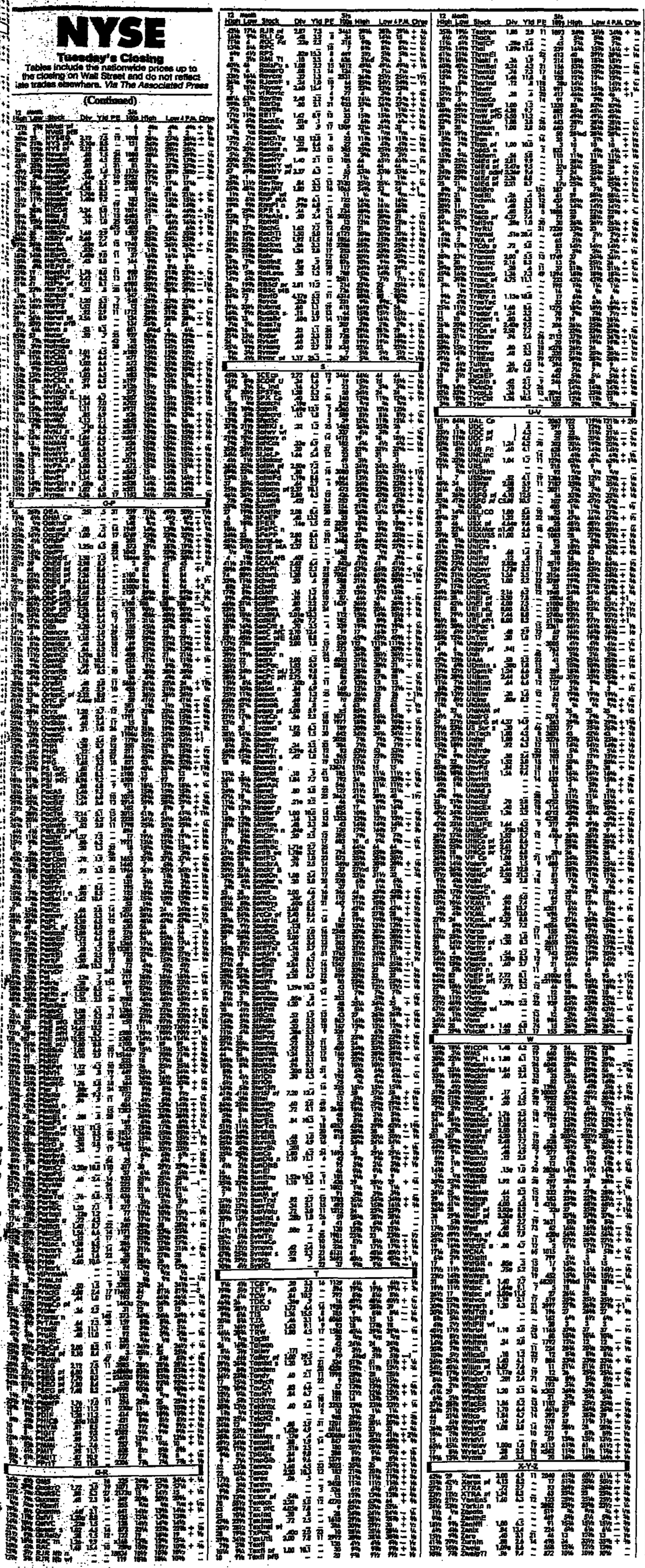
Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

NYSE

Tuesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

(Continued)



(next page)

Air China Tries to Polish Image as It Adds Routes

Reuters

BEIJING — Air China, Beijing's state-run airline, launched Tuesday a new service to Egypt while at home officials brainstormed over ways to improve the airline's miserable image.

The new air link will connect Beijing and Cairo via the Gulf port of Dubai once a week, an airline official said.

The new route expands the Chinese airline's international service to 36 destinations, but officials are worried that Air China's patchy performance record may be scaring off business.

Air China became the country's flagship airline for international routes when the Civil Aviation Administration of China split up its domestic and foreign services into nominally independent airlines in the late 1980s.

"The frequent changes, cancellations and delays in the Chinese airline's flight schedules have brought complaints from both home and abroad," the official China Daily said on Tuesday.

"The main reason for the lack of punctuality is loose management and a weak sense of responsibility," the paper quoted Ke Deming, deputy chief of the Civil Aviation Administration of China, as telling a conference on airline service in Beijing.

The carrier, like those serving China's domestic routes, has a casual attitude toward scheduling, baggage handling and service.

First Free Port Is Planned in China

Agence France-Presse

HONG KONG — China's eastern coastal city of Xiamen plans to turn itself into the country's first free port in order to attract more foreign investment, it was reported here Tuesday.

Xiamen, which is one of China's four special economic zones, will start first by introducing new measures to relax trade and finance restrictions, the semiofficial China News Service said. The city, in which Taiwan and overseas Chinese are the main investors, also intends to become the major direct link with Taiwan.

Very briefly:

- China plans to invest 150 billion yuan ($28 billion) in new housing in the next five years, covering an area of 750 million square meters (8 billion square feet).
- Krakatau Steel, the state-owned Indonesian company, will take over 60 percent of PT Cold Rolling Mill Indonesia, effective Oct. 1, with the objective of improving production efficiency.
- Television New Zealand, the state-owned network, is to establish a television service in Western Samoa.
- The Nilam Group of Indonesia will contribute 45 percent of the capital for a $3 million commercial center in Ho Chi Minh City in a deal with the Vietnam Export-Import Service and Investment Share Holding Corp.
- New Zealand's Telecom Corp. has won a contract from Finland's Nokia and France's Télécommunications Radioélectriques et Téléphoniques to maintain equipment in Australia, New Zealand and the South Pacific.
- Finance Minister Ruth Richardson of New Zealand said the budget deficit for the year ended in June was 1.29 billion New Zealand dollars ($730 million), compared with predictions of 1.8 billion.
- China's industrial production jumped 13.9 percent to 1.7 trillion yuan ($316 billion) in the first three quarters of the year, with light industry up 15.1 percent and heavy industry up 12.6 percent.
- Banque Indosuez's chief cashier at its Macao branch was charged with embezzling 12 million patacas ($1.5 million) to pay gambling debts.

Reuters, AP, AFP

Bangkok Backs Tax Break for Train

Agence France-Presse

BANGKOK — Thailand's Board of Investment has given tentative approval to tax incentives for a $2.8 billion elevated train system for Bangkok proposed by Hong Kong-based Hopewell Holdings.

Staporn Kavitanon, secretary of the board, said the board was very interested in the Hopewell plan for the 60-kilometer (37-mile) system and was considering granting income-tax exemption for land development underneath the tracks, but not for commercial and residential development near planned stations.

"We are still reluctant about requests on tax exemption on land development nearby the stations," he said.

DUBAI
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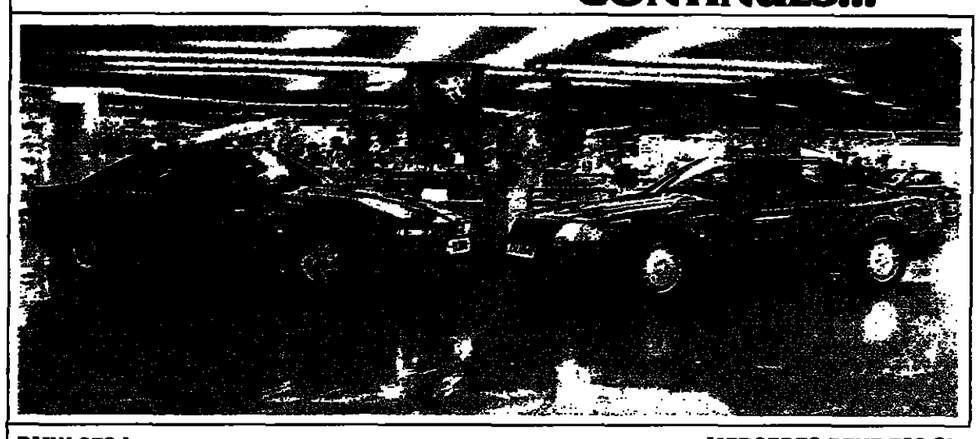

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MR. ROLAND BLANEY (Ticket No. 59027) of Middlesex, UK, winner of BMW 750 iL who travelled British Airways, Dubai/London on 27th August 1991.

AMEX

Tuesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s).
b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c — liquidating dividend.
cld — called.
d — new yearly low.
e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd — next day delivery.
P/E — price-earnings ratio.
r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls — sales.
t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u — new yearly high.
v — trading halted.
vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd — when distributed.
wi — when issued.
ww — with warrants.
x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis — ex-distribution.
xw — without warrants.
y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld — yield.
z — sales in full.

THE IHT READER: A COMPOSITE PORTRAIT

A report on the 1991 Reader Survey

Every two years or so, the IHT conducts a survey of its readers, commissioned from an independent research company. The latest of these studies was carried out in the spring of 1991 by means of a full-page questionnaire which was published in our newspaper seven times between March 6, and April 9. A total of 10,662 valid responses were returned to the offices of Research Services Ltd., and it is through analysis of these responses that we are able to paint this composite picture of you, the IHT reader.

We share it with you today with deep appreciation for your loyalty and interest.

As it is not possible to offer international prepaid postage for returning the questionnaire from the 164 countries where the IHT is distributed, we undertook to donate to charity one US dollar for each questionnaire returned. Thanks to your enthusiastic response, we were able to make the following contributions *on your behalf:*

Save the Children	$3,474
WWF—World Wide Fund for Nature	$2,912
Cancer Research	$2,260
International Red Cross	$2,016

On behalf of these charities and this newspaper, our most heartfelt thanks.

What does a typical IHT reader look like?

First of all, you are more likely to be a man (79%) than a woman (21%). You are relatively young (average age 45), well-educated: almost certainly a *university graduate (87%)*, maybe an MBA or holder of a higher university degree (43%) and you are active — most probably in full-time employment (79%).

You are more likely to be living in Europe (66%) than in Asia (17%) or the US (9%). You are *significantly* less likely to be an American (41%) than a citizen of another country (59%).

If you are economically active you are probably *(66%) in business or in a business-related* profession. But you could also be in government service (10%) or education (11%). Or you could be employed in the medical or legal fields (each 3%).

Those of you who are in business tend to be highly successful: one third of you actually run your company (32%) and fully one-half of you hold a senior management position (50%). Logically enough, you are a decision-maker. You may well have key financial responsibilities within your organization (37%). And you surely have purchasing responsibility, especially in areas such as computers (59%).

Clearly, you are an "internationalist". You probably work for a company with international operations (74%) and if so, you are likely to have responsibilities for policies and operations abroad (60%).

The airlines love you. You are a business traveler (78%) and often a frequent one: during the past year, nearly half of you took at least six air round trips on business (44%) and one of seven made at least 21 round trips. If you live in Europe, you almost certainly (90%) visited other European countries last year on business. If you are among those who live in Asia, you almost surely traveled within that region (86%). Wherever your residence, the odds are that you visited North America (61%), United Kingdom (48%), France (39%) or Germany (37%). 12% of you spent some time in 1990 in Eastern Europe and 6% visited the Soviet Union.

When you fly it tends to be in the front of the plane in First (16%) or Business Class (65%)... and you stay in the best international hotels. Last year, you spent an average of 19.8 nights in such establishments.

Financially speaking, you are pretty well-off (you have an average income of $128,000 or the equivalent). There is a 15% chance you are a dollar millionaire and the average value of your investments — excluding *your main home* — is $764,600.

You also enjoy a superior lifestyle: you could well have two or more cars in your family (45%). You almost certainly (93%) took at least one vacation last year and, if so, you are likely (59%) to have made a long-haul vacation trip to another continent. You spent an average of $4,741 on your main vacation.

Happily, your ties to the IHT are strong. You probably (75%) read the paper at least three days a week. You read it at home (51%), in the office (26%) or when you travel (25%). You share your copy with 1.5 other people! Overwhelmingly, you read the paper for its world news coverage (92%), its business/finance section (55%) and its editorial commentary (45%). Geographically, your interests seem to focus primarily on Western Europe but the United States, the Soviet Union/Eastern Europe and Southeast Asia are also high on your priority list.

Many of you follow the IHT's cultural coverage (34%) and the sports pages (25%). The sports you most enjoy reading about are tennis (32%) and American football (23%). You are not as interested in sports such as cricket (5%) or horse racing (3%).

So much for this brief composite picture of you, the IHT reader. But before you take up your pen to tell us that this picture is only a caricature which does not resemble you at all, please bear in mind that it represents a statistically valid analysis based on over 10,000 responses. Research such as this is of enormous importance to our editors and, of course, also to our advertisers. But it does not obscure the fact that each of you is a highly distinctive individual and that we serve you best not only by recognizing the traits you have in common but also by appreciating the broad diversity of your individual interests and information needs.

So please let us hear from you when you have suggestions, reactions or questions — and once again our warmest thanks.

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SPORTS

New Zealand Whips U.S., England and France Triumph

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Tuesday was a great day to be a rugby fullback.

New Zealand's Terry Wright scored three tries as his team whipped the United States, 46-6, in a World Cup match. And Jon Webb scored an English record 24 points as his team beat Italy, 36-6.

France remained unbeated in Group 4 by trouncing Fiji, 33-9, on Tuesday night in Grenoble.

The results put New Zealand atop the Group 1 standings with six points, and virtually assured the defending champions of reaching the quarterfinals. England and Italy each have four points; the United States, having lost twice, has two points and has been eliminated from contention with one match remaining, against England.

New Zealand, which next plays Italy, powered to its second victory in the competition after a sluggish start in Gloucester, England.

The American "Eagles," beaten by 30-9 by Italy in their first game, kept the All Blacks at bay for 15 minutes.

But Wright scored two tries in the first half and one in the second. Five teammates, wings Va'aiga Tuigamala and John Timu, forwards Graham Purvis and Andrew Earl and center Craig Ennis also crossed the U.S. line.

Fly-half Jon Preston, replacing the resting Grant Fox in the All Blacks lineup, kicked two penalty goals and four conversions, while center Mark Williams kicked the Eagles' points with two penalties.

The result may have looked cruel to the Americans but it was marginally better than in the U.S. team's two other confrontations with the squad rated the world's strongest. In 1913, New Zealand won by 51-3; in 1980 by 53-6.

"I hate to talk about moral victories, but the U.S. has come a long way since the last time we played New Zealand," said Joe Burke, a school administrator from Albany, New York.

"I think we reduced ourselves to mediocrity with a lot of mistakes," said the assistant coach, John Hart. "I think we probably dropped 20 balls in the game, sometimes without pressure on us. It wasn't a good performance."

The only serious injury in the game was suffered by American Chris Lippert, who tore knee ligaments in the second half.

At Twickenham, the English team, through frustrated by frequent infringements by the Italian forwards, looked impressive in all departments and would have won by a much bigger margin had they tried to kick more goals from the 29 penalties awarded by Scottish referee Brian Anderson.

Manager Geoff Cooke explained that his team decided to run the ball and instead go for tries.

"All we would have done was given Jon Webb a world record that would have lasted a lifetime," Cooke said.

Webb kicked four of the penalties to go with his four conversions and a second half try. His total of 24 points eclipsed the English record of 23 set by teammate Simon Hodgkinson.

Jean-Baptiste Lafond and Philippe Sella led a sparkling display of back play by France as they overcame Fiji.

Right wing Lafond scored a hat-trick and and centre Sella, who missed France's opening match against Romania because of a thigh injury, picked up two tries.

There was a try also for flyhalf Didier Camberabero, who kicked a penalty and three conversions for 13 points.

Fiji, beaten by Canada in its opening match, once again failed to come to terms with the cold, wet conditions in a disappointing display.

Their only points came from a penalty and a conversion from fullback Severo Koroduadua and a try between the posts in the second half by flanker Peter Naruma.

(AP, Reuters)

Scoring

New Zealand — Tries: Earl (22), Wright (24, 28, 80), Purvis (45), Timu (54), Tuigamala (74), Innes (79). Conversions: Preston (29, 75, 79, 80). Penalties: Preston (15, 39).
U.S. — Penalties: Williams (35, 58).

England — Tries: Underwood (11), Guscott (41, 50), Webb (64). Conversions: (Webb 11, 41, 50, 64). Penalties: Webb (2, 8, 16, 25).
Italy — Tries: Marcello Cuttitta (60). Conversion: Dominguez (60).

France — Tries: Sella (2), Lafond (3), Camerabero. Penalty: Camberabero. Conversions: Camberabero (3).
Fiji — Try: Peter Naruma. Penalty: Severo Koroduadua. Conversion: Koroduadua.

Ross Land/The Associated Press

Pat Johnson was mugged by Gary Whetton, but in general the Americans called it a "moral victory."

Bills Pay the Tab for 5 Fumbles: First Loss a 33-6 Rout by Chiefs

The Associated Press

KANSAS CITY, Missouri — Buffalo's explosive offense kept going off in its face.

The Bills fumbled five times, Kansas City recovered five times and then did what it does best — run the ball — to post a 33-6 victory that knocked Buffalo from the National Football League's unbeaten ranks Monday night.

"That's our game — straight at them, pound, pound, pound," said Rich Baldinger, one of the Chiefs' tackles. "We took control of the game. We didn't make mistakes."

The Bills made several, and they were costly.

Kansas City's first touchdown, on Steve DeBerg's 1-yard pass to Pete Holohan 44 seconds into the second period, completed a 77-yard drive that began when linebacker Lonnie Marts recovered a fumble by Buffalo's quarterback, Jim Kelly. That was a taste of things to come.

Derrick Thomas got four sacks and forced Kelly to fumble on three. Bill Maas had two sacks, and caused Kelly to fumble once.

"If a team can succeed in running the ball as well as they did, you're in for a long night," said the Buffalo coach, Marv Levy, who once coached the Chiefs.

"They just overpowered us. I hope we're not as bad as we looked. I think most routs — and this was a rout — are not indicative of the difference between the two teams."

Christian Okoye gained 130 yards on 29 carries and Harvey Williams had 103 yards on 20 carries. It was the fifth time that the Chiefs have had two 100-yard rushers in a game, but the first time since 1975.

Kansas City outgained the Bills by 397-210, the most yards the Chiefs have racked up since Dec. 2 at New England and the fewest they've given up since Dec. 29 at Chicago. The 26 first downs by the Chiefs were their most since Oct. 22, 1989, at Dallas.

Buffalo had been averaging more than 32 points and 450 yards a game in winning its first five. Kansas City had held its first five opponents to an average of 12.6 points a game.

When he wasn't fumbling, Kelly completed 17 of 23 passes for 189 yards, while DeBerg was 16 of 23 for 150. Thurman Thomas paced Buffalo's running attack with 51 yards on 13 carries.

The Chiefs also dominated the clock, holding the ball for 44 minutes, 6 seconds, to just 15:54 for Buffalo. Kansas City was forced to punt only once.

Trusting the Old Campaigners

International Herald Tribune

MUNICH — "You don't cling to break players, they cling to you and when you most need to trust somebody you choose the ones who have done it before."

Helmut Schön, long retired to walking the dog but still the wisest soccer manager I have met, said those words. They are relevant today because younger managers who thought the game was all about youth are rediscovering the worth of old campaigners.

Schön would have been in his element at Tuesday night's match between Germany and the Rest of the World teams in the Olympic stadium where he crowned his career with the 1974 World Cup. It is simply Germany now, but he, the old Dresdener, had seemed such a loner as the East German commanding the forces of the West long before politicians abandoned the difference.

Rob Hughes

What pleasure it would have given Schön to select from all Germany. And what satisfaction there must have been in handing down the management to players who clung to him through the '70s.

Franz Beckenbauer, the elegant libero, won the 1990 World Cup as manager. Now Berti Vogts, the tenacious defender, has the onus to carry on Schön's legacy. It comes from within the circle, men trusting those they know.

By contrast, Bobby Robson, the Englishman in charge of the Rest of the World team which challenged Germany on Tuesday, struggled to pronounce the names of the players in his polyglot lineup. It scarcely mattered because this is a friendly fixture, a four yearly opportunity for performers to let their hair down to aid Unicef, the charity which by definition is for children never likely to share such privilege.

But Robson, now manager of PSV Eindhoven, was not invited to pass on his knowledge to his successor with England's team. The English eschew continuity, they appoint from outside. And until now the new manager, Graham Taylor, built with his own ideas to establish a team for the future.

No place for the captain, 34-four-year-old Bryan Robson. None for Chris Waddle, Peter Beardsley or Steve McMahon, all the wrong side of 30. Until Germany destroyed Taylor's run of 12 unbeaten games, there was no need to look backward, or to forget the age of men who were still performing.

However, Taylor is an honest man, brave enough to admit he may have been wrong. Last month's German lesson showed England was lacking in leadership and experience. It had the excellent figurehead of mild mannered Gary Lineker, but no one to take the game by the scruff of the neck, to battle for authority against Lothar Matthäus.

To Taylor's credit, he has responded according to the Schön credo; Bryan Robson, Waddle, Beardsley and McMahon are all back in the squad for next Wednesday's important European Championship qualifier against Turkey.

FATE, TO A degree, forced Taylor's hand. He is without nine injured players, including England's most gifted, John Barnes and Paul Gascoigne. And in fairness Robson looks a fitter, fresher player now than he has for 18 months.

This has much to do with a restful summer. It also demonstrates Robson's personal determination, the sheer guts of a warrior who pledged he would win 100 England caps and was discarded on 89.

We see the truth of an old Yugoslavian observation that English soccer players are "lions in winter, lambs by the spring." That refers to the enormous physical output of English play, and the crazy overcrowding which compacts 70 games into a nine month season.

One very recent rival who opposed Robson in a league match commented: "I haven't seen Bryan this fit or this hungry for six to seven years." That opponent, Gordon Strachan, once played with Robson in the midfield of Manchester United, but now plays for Leeds.

"Leeds was on top at first," added Strachan, "but Bryan would not let us win. He dragged his team with him, and he definitely looked fit for England."

Strachan possibly showed a trace of bias. He, like Robson, will be 35 soon, and Strachan recently resumed what he considered to be his former Scotland career, as captain.

Both Robson and Strachan will be important to their country a week from now. Before that, two very decisive issues could be determined. France will qualify if it gets a point in Spain on Saturday, and the Soviet Union could also reach the European Championship finals, eliminating Italy, if it at least draws their match in Moscow.

THE FRENCH, under Michel Platini, have thus far been faultless. Platini, the manager, is thus on the threshold of qualifying his Blues after consecutive failures at the last two major tournaments. The achievement is for realism and common sense on behalf of Platini and his coach, Gerard Haullier.

They know there are not four mousquetaires to bamboozle opponents, as Platini, Giresse, Tigana and Fernandez so splendidly did a decade ago. Instead, they opt for team play. Eight of the French side are from Marseilles, three play for Auxerre, and the odd man out, Laurent Blanc is now from Napoli.

Platini admits the sheer quality of Blanc has obliged him to change the basic defensive formation. "Blanc exploded into the libero role, and we had to review everything. It shows that the French national team is not closed to anyone," says Platini.

But if Blanc is doing all right in Naples, the young Sardinian, Gianfranco Zola, is having the audacity to fill the gap left there by Diego Maradona. Zola wears the Great One's No. 10 shirt, and he is winning the hearts of Neapolitans with his thrilling goals.

However, Italy's new manager, Azeglio Vicini, will be a former manager unless he wins in Moscow, resists the clamor for Zola. Vicini cannot this time rely on the injured Roberto Baggio to conjure up anything, and with the pressure as high as it ever could get, he will trust Gianluca Vialli to score for him.

Its is an act of faith. Vialli was sent off in an ugly friendly in Bulgaria two weeks ago, and Vialli did not do himself justice at the last World Cup. But if you read the first paragraph, you will understand why a desperate manager sticks to the player he has known and trusted the longest.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of the Sunday Times.

■ Dalglish Reportedly Headed for Blackburn

Kenny Dalglish, who quit Liverpool eight months ago to escape the pressure, reportedly is to return to soccer within the week to manage the English second division's Blackburn Rovers, Reuters reported.

An informed source on Tuesday indicated that Dalglish's appointment was imminent, but Blackburn's chairman, Bill Fox, would only say that "I can neither confirm nor deny these reports."

Tony Parkes has been caretaker manager since Blackburn parted company with Don Mackay in September.

BOOKS

DAMON RUNYON

By Jimmy Breslin. 410 pages. $24.95. Ticknor & Fields, 215 Park Avenue South, New York, N. Y. 10003.

Reviewed by
Heywood Hale Broun

NO ONE was better at making crime look cute than Damon Runyon. His teddy bear mobsters and dimpled "dolls" frolicked through short stories, movies and, burnished into theatrical brightness by Abe Burrows, are still making the world smile lovingly and forgivingly in productions of "Guys and Dolls."

Runyon was up against strong competition in this league. Before him had come the celebrators of Robin Hood, the idolators of Billy the Kid and the James Boys, France's "Fantomas," Germany's juvenile delinquents "Max und Moritz," England's club-land cat burglar, "Raffles" and a host of other fine and dandy felons.

Still, as the New York columnist and biographer Jimmy Breslin points out, the adjective "Runyonesque" has become a widely used, instantly recognizable way to describe a world and a time that most of us have agreed to call colorful rather than tawdry.

Having said the good thing about Runyon's work, Breslin is left with the difficult facts of this artist's life. The most difficult fact is the essential colorlessness of the man Alfred Damon Runyon, who had the personality of a middle-level procurement officer who bought unnecessary things for an obscure government department. He wasn't evil, just nasty. He wasn't criminal, just dishonest, although a few indictable offenses as accessory are scattered through this unsparing account.

As a sportswriter he extracted sums, often sadly petty, from potential subjects. (Jimmy Cannon, whom Breslin claims wished to be known as Runyon's anointed successor, once told me of watching Runyon sadistically ordering all the most expensive things on a menu while a fight manager who was going to have to pick up the check grew greener than the olives on the appetizer tray.)

The Washington sportswriter Shirley Povich, quoted by Breslin, probably put things best when he said, "Runyon used to blame his life on his father. I think he was a louse on his own."

Unable to add any more color to his subject than did the tailors who cut beautiful suits to set off that closed, expressionless face, Breslin opts much of the time to turn away from Runyon and give us a biting and brutal account of the darker side of Runyon's world.

Here you can read the claim that Jack Dempsey beat Jess Willard because he had metal concealed in his gloves. Here, too, you can read details never before printed about the murder of the gambler Arnold Rothstein, details linking Runyon at least tangentially with the crime. You may sometimes wonder how Breslin knew what one gangster whispered to another just before the roscoes began to snarl their song of death, but as Napoléon once remarked, "History is the myth that men choose to believe," and the myth or history that Breslin gives us is colorful stuff.

One irony pointed out by an earlier biographer, John Mosedale, seems to have escaped Breslin. Walter Winchell, whom Runyon appears to have despised, helped, through the Damon Runyon Cancer Fund, to raise more money for research than almost any similar organization. So oddly, when those who remember Runyon personally only with a shudder are gone, he may be remembered not only as the creator of a shining if shifty world, but also as a kind of medical pioneer.

The reviewer, the author of several books, including the memoir "Whose Little Boy Are You?," wrote this for The Washington Post.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

This Week		Last Week	Weeks on List
1	THE SUM OF ALL FEARS, by Tom Clancy	1	7
2	THE DOOMSDAY CONSPIRACY, by Sidney Sheldon	2	4
3	SAINT MAYBE, by Anne Tyler	3	5
4	THE FIRM, by John Grisham	5	30
5	FLOWERS IN THE RAIN, by Rosamunde Pilcher	4	5
6	THE DECEIVER, by Frederick Forsyth	6	2
7	NIGHT OVER WATER, by Ken Follett		1
8	RUSSKA, by Edward Rutherfurd	8	4
9	THE KITCHEN GOD'S WIFE, by Amy Tan	7	15
10	THE DUCHESS, by Jude Deveraux	9	2
11	THE DRAGON REBORN, by Robert Jordan		1
12	OUTER BANKS, by Anne Rivers Siddons	10	11
13	OH, THE PLACES YOU'LL GO! by Dr. Seuss	12	80
14	IMAJICA, by Clive Barker	15	2
15	LOVES MUSIC, LOVES TO DANCE, by Mary Higgins Clark	11	22

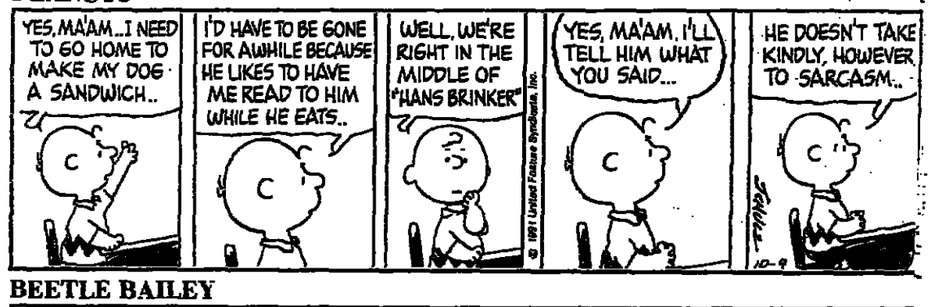
NONFICTION

1	ME: STORIES OF MY LIFE, by Katharine Hepburn	1	3
2	LA TOYA, by La Toya Jackson with Patricia Romanowski	3	3
3	UH-OH, by Robert Fulghum	2	6
4	HARD COURTS, by John Feinstein	12	4
5	PARLIAMENT OF WHORES, by P. J. O'Rourke	4	16
6	FIRE IN THE BELLY, by Sam Keen	8	21
7	IRON JOHN, by Robert Bly	5	46
8	J. EDGAR HOOVER, by Curt Gentry	13	2
9	CHUTZPAH, by Alan M. Dershowitz	11	16
0	TOUJOURS PROVENCE, by Peter Mayle	9	14
11	WHEN YOU LOOK LIKE YOUR PASSPORT PHOTO, IT'S TIME TO GO HOME, by Erma Bombeck	7	11
12	EXPOSING MYSELF, by Geraldo Rivera with Daniel Paisner	6	2
13	ANNE SEXTON, by Diane Wood Middlebrook	10	5
14	THREE BLIND MICE, by Ken Auletta		1
15	DAVE BARRY TALKS BACK, by Dave Barry	14	14

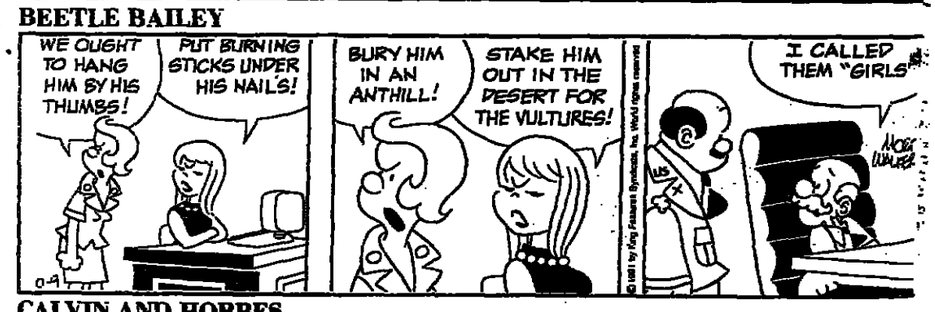
ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS

1	FINAL EXIT, by Derek Humphry	1	8
2	WHERE'S WALDO? by Martin Handford	4	47
3	HOMECOMING, by John Bradshaw	3	51
4	WEALTH WITHOUT RISK, by Charles J. Givens		126
5	DO IT! LET'S GET OFF OUR BUTS, by John Roger and Peter McWilliams	2	13

PEANUTS

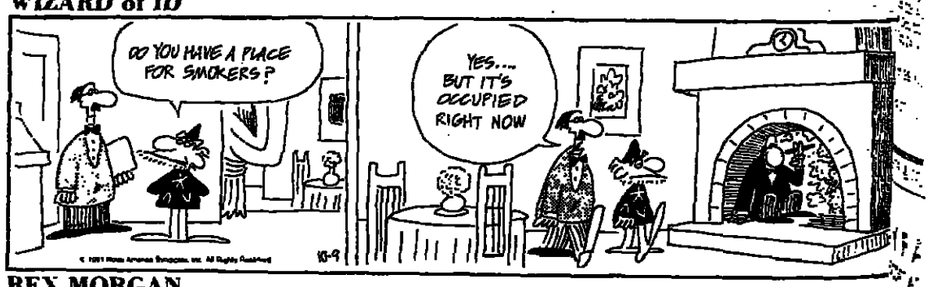


BEETLE BAILEY



CALVIN AND HOBBES

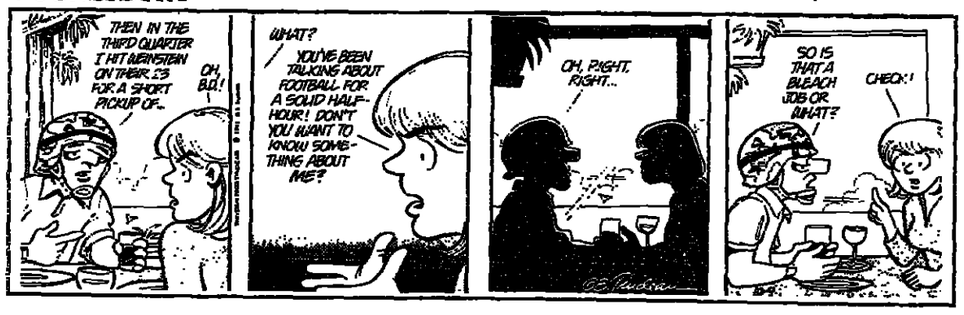
WIZARD of ID



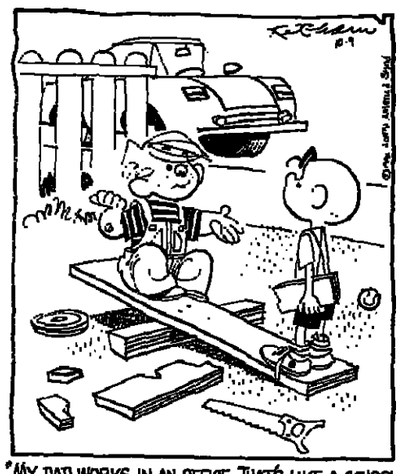
REX MORGAN

GARFIELD

DOONESBURY



DENNIS THE MENACE



"MY DAD WORKS IN AN OFFICE. THAT'S LIKE A SCHOOL ROOM 'CEPT EVERYBODY LOOKS LIKE A TEACHER."

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

COPHE

LAUNN

BURNEM

SINVIO

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: ○-○-○○○○○○○

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CHIME SAUTE PALACE THRASH
Answer: People who refuse to wear their prescribed eyeglasses sometimes make this of themselves—SPECTACLES

BLONDIE

SPORTS

The Associated Press

Leo Durocher, while managing the New York Giants, engaged with Angie Donatelli in one of the things he did best: arguing with an umpire. In this case, it was about the ejection of Bobby Thomson, whose fabled home run later that 1951 season, in the bottom of the ninth inning of the third game of the playoff series for the pennant, beat the Dodgers at the Polo Grounds.

Baseball's 'Lippy' Leo Durocher Is Dead at 86

By Thomas Rogers
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Leo Durocher, the man who saw major league baseball not as a challenging pastime for talented athletes but as a sports relative of guerrilla warfare, has died at a hospital in Palm Springs, California. He was 86.

Durocher achieved notoriety by proclaiming, "Nice guys finish last" while driving his teams to three National League pennants and one wholly unexpected World Series victory.

Durocher always relied on physical and psychological intimidation of an army of foes that included officiating crews. Base hits, hook slides and sharp-breaking curveballs were important, but equally so were sharp spikes, beanballs and umpire-baiting.

Twenty-four of his 48 years in and around professional baseball were spent as manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers, New York Giants, Chicago Cubs and Houston Astros, but he was also a major league shortstop for 17 seasons; a coach for the Los Angeles Dodgers under Walter Alston for four years in the 1960s and a once-a-week broadcaster with NBC's "Game of the Week" in the late 1950s.

Leo Ernest Durocher was born in West Springfield, Massachusetts, on July 27, 1905.

He reached the majors briefly in 1925 and then for good in 1928 with the New York Yankees. He left in 1973, when he quit as manager of the Astros, at odds with his players, his front office, umpires and the game's top executives.

A battling 5-foot, 9-inch, 160-pounder (1.75 meters, 72 kilograms) for the Yankees, Cincinnati Reds, St. Louis Cardinals and the Dodgers, he was known as a shortstop whose fielding and hustle made up for a mediocre .247 batting average.

His abrasive personality grated on some of the higher-priced Yankees stars and the team's management, bringing about his trade to the Reds in 1930. Babe Ruth characterized Lippy, as Durocher was known, as "the all-American out."

After three years in Cincinnati, Durocher found his spiritual baseball home with the Cardinals of the mid-1930s, the famed Gas House Gang that featured such eccentrics as Dizzy and Paul Dean, Pepper Martin, Frankie Frisch and Joe Medwick.

The volatile shortstop's taste for all-out combat on the field and high jinks off it blended nicely with the rough-and-ready style of the Cardinals.

In 1938, Durocher moved to Brooklyn; the following year he was named manager, and soon was a balding, mercurial folk hero to rowdy Dodger fans.

He became renowned for fiery, dirt-kicking tirades against umpires that delighted the partisan fans of "dem Bums" — Dixie Walker, Pete Reiser, Dolph Camilli, Billy Herman, Pee Wee Reese, Whitlow Wyatt, Kirby Higbe and Medwick. In 1941, Durocher led that group to Brooklyn's first pennant in 21 years, but the Yankees won the World Series in five games.

While at Brooklyn, Durocher estimated that he was fired and rehired informally at least 60 times by Larry MacPhail, the general manager before Branch Rickey took over during World War II.

As a nationally known figure after his success with the Dodgers and his raucous battles against umpires, Durocher made many radio broadcasts and public appearances and enjoyed rubbing shoulders with celebrities as well as some less reputable figures.

The commissioner of major league baseball, A.B. (Happy) Chandler, suspended him for the entire 1947 season for "the accumulation of unpleasant incidents" that were deemed "detrimental to baseball."

Durocher had been warned by Chandler about his association with gambling figures, had figured in a highly publicized controversy with MacPhail — now an owner of the Yankees — and had drawn headlines with his marriage to the actress Laraine Day, whose former husband charged that Durocher had stolen her away while posing as a family friend.

In Durocher's absence, the Dodgers won the pennant in 1947 — Jackie Robinson's rookie season — under the leadership of Burt Shotton, a quiet, elderly man who wore a business suit in the dugout and never ventured onto the field to challenge an umpire's judgment.

Durocher gained entry into "Barlett's Familiar Quotations" for a remark made about Mel Ott, the New York Giants' former superstar and then their manager. "Nice guys finish last," Durocher said, but later claimed, after the line drew some criticism from defenders of sportsmanship, that he did not necessarily imply a cause-and-effect relationship.

Both Dodger and Giant fans went into shock not long after Durocher had returned from his suspension.

Rickey was not on the best of terms with Durocher by then, and when the Giants made it known that they were looking to replace Ott as manager, Rickey suggested Durocher.

On July 15, 1948, Durocher forsook Ebbets Field for the Polo Grounds. Despised for a decade by Giant fans, now Dodger fans saw him as treasonous.

He won his greatest managerial acclaim in the early 1950s with the Giants.

He provided unswerving, never-say-die leadership in 1951 as they rallied from a 13½-game deficit in mid-August to win the pennant. They beat the Dodgers in a three-game playoff series on Bobby Thomson's fabled home run in the bottom of the ninth inning of the deciding game at the Polo Grounds.

Supplying an important part of the drive to first place was Willie Mays, a rookie center fielder of multiple talents whom his manager often called the best all-round player he had ever seen.

When Mays returned after two years of army service in 1954, he led the Giants to another pennant, and Durocher was able to win a World Series — a 4-0 sweep of the heavily favored Cleveland Indians, who had set an American League record with 111 victories in a season.

Durocher quit the Giants at the end of the 1955 season to become a TV baseball commentator, but returned to the diamond as a coach under Alston from 1961 to 1964 and subsequently had managerial stints with the Cubs and Astros.

A Call to Arms: The NL Matchups

The Associated Press

PITTSBURGH — The Pirates have the experience, but a playoff almost always comes down to pitching, and this year the Braves' pitchers are better. That is part of the reason Atlanta beat Pittsburgh in nine of 12 games.

A look at how the teams shape up:

■ First Base

Sid Bream, Atlanta: Played six seasons for Pittsburgh before joining Atlanta as a free agent, and hit .500 in the playoffs last year. Has batted only .186 in 30 games since surgery on his right knee.

Orlando Merced, Pittsburgh: Began season in minors, batting cleanup. Won job as Bream's replacement, hitting leadoff with a .373 on-base percentage. Like most Pirates, hits better against right-handers — all 10 of his home runs came against them.

■ Second Base

Jeff Treadway, Atlanta: Hit .320, but started only three games in last three weeks because of sore right hand. Rarely strikes out. Is hit often while turning double plays.

José Lind, Pittsburgh: Acrobatic, no errors at home since July 22, handling more than 200 chances. Drove in career-high 54 runs.

■ Shortstop

Rafael Belliard, Atlanta: A reserve with Pittsburgh last season, did not get into playoffs. Batted .249, but hit .391 with two outs and runners in scoring position.

Jay Bell, Pittsburgh: First player with at least 15 homers and 30 bunts since Johnny Logan in 1956. Twenty of his 30 sacrifices set up runs. Made 24 errors to Belliard's 18.

■ Third Base

Terry Pendleton, Atlanta: MVP candidate. Led league with .319 average, plus 22 home runs and 86 RBIs. Two-time Gold Glove winner. Led Braves with 10 RBIs, along with .341 average, against Pittsburgh.

Steve Buechele, Pittsburgh: Acquired in August from Texas to solidify infield. Still set AL record for third baseman with .991 fielding percentage this year. Hit .246 with 19 RBIs for Pirates.

■ Catcher

Greg Olson, Atlanta: An All-Star last year, lost job at start of season. Played every day in stretch and slowed a little. Average arm. Hit .241, but batted .373 with two outs and runners in scoring position.

Don Slaught, Mike LaValliere, Pittsburgh: Slaught plays against left-handed pitchers, LaValliere against righties. Slaught hit .429 in September, but was just 1-for-16 against Atlanta. LaValliere hit .300 with five RBIs vs. the Braves, and is much better defensively.

■ Left Field

Lonnie Smith, Atlanta: Replaced the suspended Otis Nixon and hit .262. Scary fielder; career .299 hitter in postseason. Batted .462 with five walks against Pittsburgh.

Barry Bonds, Pittsburgh: In running for second straight MVP, but got only three singles in 18 at-bats with just one RBI against Cincinnati last October. This season, hit .292 with 25 home runs and a career-high 116 RBIs. Was 43-for-56 stealing, and safe on all eight tries against Atlanta.

■ Center Field

Ron Gant, Atlanta: Joined Willie Mays and Bonds as only players to hit 30 home runs (32) and steal 30 bases (34) in two straight seasons. Had 105 RBIs. But despite big numbers, is a below average hitter (.251; 104 strikeouts) and, as converted second baseman, often needs to use speed to outrun mistakes.

Andy Van Slyke, Pittsburgh: Left-handers, especially Atlanta's, kill him. Hit below .200 against lefties, over .300 against right-handers. Batted only .154 against the Braves. Excellent range.

■ Right Field

David Justice, Atlanta: Led league with 51 RBIs when sidelined with strained back in late June. Batted .275 with 21 homers and 87 RBIs with lots of line drives and long drives. But hit only .188 against Pittsburgh.

Bobby Bonilla, Pittsburgh: Like Bonds, looking to atone for last year's playoffs, when he was 4-for-21 with one RBI. Hit .302 with 18 homers, league-leading 44 doubles and 100 RBIs.

■ Starting Pitching

Atlanta: Tom Glavine (20-11), Steve Avery (18-8), John Smoltz (14-3) and Charlie Leibrandt (15-13).

Glavine, Avery and Smoltz each beat Pittsburgh twice this season, although only Avery was impressive. Glavine (2.55 ERA) started the All-Star game, while Smoltz went 12-2 after the break. Avery was team's best starter in stretch.

Pittsburgh: Doug Drabek (15-14), Zane Smith (16-10), John Smiley (20-8).

Drabek was 1-2 with 4.71 ERA against Atlanta. Smith was clobbed (0-2, 9.00 ERA) by the Braves this season. Smiley won his last seven decisions, and did well (2-1, 2.95 ERA) vs. Atlanta.

■ Bullpen

Atlanta: Alejandro Pena, Mike Stanton, Mark Wohlers, Kent Mercker.

Pena is 11-for-11 in saves with an 0.51 ERA since the Braves stole him from the Mets in late August. Pirate hitters are 2-for-19 against him this year. Mercker became Atlanta's fifth starter in the stretch, and combined on a no-hitter with Wohlers, a talented rookie, and Pena.

Pittsburgh: Bill Landrum, Stan Belinda, Bob Patterson, Bob Kipper, Randy Tomlin.

All can be great, then gruesome. Landrum, whose 17 saves were one more than Belinda got, had a 10.80 ERA in three games vs. the Braves. Belinda had a 10.39 ERA in four games against Atlanta. Allowed 13 of 38 inherited runners to score. Patterson (6.00 ERA) wasn't much better.

East Devit/The Associated Press

Joe Carter vaulted over teammate Eddie Zosky as Toronto prepared to leap into the American League playoff in Minneapolis.

Pirates Sail Back Into the Playoffs Aware That Some May Jump Ship

By Joe Sexton
New York Times Service

PITTSBURGH — The Pirates, as they prepared for Wednesday night's game with the Atlanta Braves to open the National League's championship series, were comfortable with the cliché that there is always a sense of urgency for a team good and fortunate enough to have earned an appearance in the playoffs. Chances at a World Series ring are a lot rarer than the diamonds set in them.

The Pirates, though, were uncomfortable with the theory that there is a uniqueness to the urgency that attends their second straight shot at the league title.

"We can't even think about that," said Andy Van Slyke, the center fielder.

The Pirates may or may not make it this far next season, next decade or ever. The laws of probability, of course, suggest they will. But the collection of players comprising the 1991 Pirates, the group of personalities whose core is Barry Bonds and Bobby Bonilla, will probably never return to this spot, this moment, this opportunity.

Bonilla, the superbly gifted right fielder, will be a free agent at the end of the season, and it appears certain that he will sign elsewhere when the bargaining is done. Bonilla, who has driven in 406 runs for the Pirates in the last four seasons, has turned down a contract offer of $16.8 million for four years.

"I've done my part, I've played hard," he said last week. "I got in uniform and didn't cheat them for a second. I've given them everything I had. But life is change, and we'll all have to deal with the changes coming."

Bonilla's exit could provoke an even greater exodus. Bonds, who could win a second consecutive most valuable player award, might conclude that if the dollars weren't there for Bonilla they won't be there for him when he's able to file for free agency after next season.

And even if an acceptable contract is presented, Bonds could decide that the Pirates, having lost Bonilla, are no longer a legitimate contender in the Eastern Division. It would be an easier evaluation to arrive at if the Pirates, who gave up two more promising prospects to obtain him, do not again sign third baseman Steve Buechele.

So it is hard to resist the notion that there was a silent, subtle sadness among the Pirates as they prepared to take on the Braves here on Wednesday night.

"One likes to keep emotions from becoming involved unless they are emotions related to something you can control," said Jim Leyland, the Pirates' manager. "What Bobby does and what anyone does as a result are beyond our control as a team. What's not out of your power is to go out and play in a fashion that leaves no room for regrets."

Bonilla, torn as he is about the prospect of leaving a team that has matured together and melded into a marvelous machine of balanced offense, solid defense and clubhouse unity, said he would suffer no remorse about leaving.

"It's special what we've done, and I'll miss the guys here," he said. "When we clinched it again, we all stood on the field and started to reflect back. It was an emotional moment. But I'm at peace with everything I've done in this uniform. I've been through a lot. It has been a long year."

It began with a spring-training shouting match between Leyland and Bonds. And it was colored throughout by speculation concerning Bonilla's future.

"We had to deal with that all year," Van Slyke said. "Each city he'd be talking about the attractiveness of playing here or there. It was endless. But the wins were coming with it all, and so it wasn't that hard. It was kind of entertaining."

That's rather typical of the Pirates, who possess an affection for each other and an awareness of the spectacle of major league baseball. They are adaptable and talented enough to have withstood the defections of Sid Bream and several role players after the 1990 season.

"I told them before the season that we didn't have to prove anything to anyone," Leyland said. "I'd have accepted anything. Hey, I like players, always have, and I have an affection for them that'll last forever.

"But there ought to be no great urgency for them to feel. There was none last year when we lost to the Reds. We'll adjust and go on. Never ask them to win — ask them to be prepared. And we are prepared to win the World Series."

And if it's the last chance as presently consructed, so be it.

"We'll miss Bobby," said Jay Bell, the shortstop who has had the best season of his career. "But he's here now, and so is our greatest, maybe last, chance to win it all."

"This club knows it's not the Reds or the A's of the 1970s," said Van Slyke. "No one is hiding the fact — unlike what the Mets did about Darryl Strawberry — that we aren't going to be the same team without Bobby Bonilla. But any year you get in postseason, there is a sense of urgency to win."

For the Pirates, at the moment, the cliché will have to do.

The Playoffs

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Wednesday: Atlanta at Pittsburgh
Thursday: Atlanta at Pittsburgh
Saturday: Pittsburgh at Atlanta
Sunday: Pittsburgh at Atlanta
Monday, Oct. 14: Pittsburgh at Atlanta, if necessary
Wednesday, Oct. 16: Atlanta at Pittsburgh, if necessary
Thursday, Oct. 17: Atlanta at Pittsburgh, if necessary

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Tuesday: Toronto at Minnesota
Wednesday: Toronto at Minnesota
Friday: Minnesota at Toronto
Saturday: Minnesota at Toronto
Sunday: Minnesota at Toronto, if necessary
Tuesday, Oct. 15: Toronto at Minnesota, if necessary
Wednesday, Oct. 16: Toronto at Minnesota, if necessary

WORLD SERIES
Saturday, Oct. 19: National League champion at American champion
Sunday, Oct. 20: NL at AL
Tuesday, Oct. 22: AL at NL
Wednesday, Oct. 23: AL at NL
Thursday, Oct. 24: AL at NL, if necessary
Saturday, Oct. 26: NL at AL, if necessary
Sunday, Oct. 27: NL at AL, if necessary

Playoffs on TV

The following is a list compiled by Major League Baseball International Partners of where to see playoff and World Series games. Check local listings to determine if games will be carried live or on a delayed basis.

Europe: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Monaco, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia — on Screen-Sport/TVSport; Italy — on RTI; The Netherlands — on NOS.

Asia and Pacific: Australia, Indonesia, South Korea, New Zealand, Philippines, Taiwan and Thailand — on ESPN.

Armed Forces Radio and Television Services will broadcast playoff and World Series games live on radio and television. In Western Europe, depending on atmospheric conditions, radio listeners might pick up the Armed Forces Network, a branch of AFRTS, at 873 on the AM dial. In Britain, the broadcasts are available only on military bases, via cable and radio.

In Tokyo, the Far East Network of AFRTS broadcasts at 810 AM. In the Mideast, from Saudi Arabia, AFRTS broadcasts on the FM band.

SIDELINES

Morgan Fired as Manager of Red Sox

BOSTON (AP) — The Boston Red Sox fired their manager, Joe Morgan, on Tuesday and replaced him with their former third baseman, Butch Hobson.

Morgan's Red Sox won the AL East title in 1988 and 1990, but this year closed to a half-game of division-leading Toronto on Sept. 21, then finished seven games back.

Hobson, who signed a two-year contract, managed Pawtucket to a 79-64 record and the Eastern Division title in the International League this year.

■ Orioles Give Oates 2 Years

● Johnny Oates, who took over from Frank Robinson, Monday signed a new two-year contract to manage the Baltimore Orioles.

The Minnesota Twins rewarded their executive vice president and vice president of player personnel, Andy MacPhail, with a new three-year contract. *(UPI)*

For the Record

John Offerdahl, the Miami Dolphins' Pro Bowl linebacker, had knee ligaments damaged Sunday when a teammate rolled into his knee and is to undergo season-ending surgery Thursday. *(UPI)*

The UEFA Cup soccer match between Auxerre and Liverpool on Oct. 23 will be played in Auxerre instead of Paris, club officials announced Tuesday. *(AP)*

SCOREBOARD

FOOTBALL

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

East	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
Buffalo	5	1	0	.833	168	148
Miami	3	3	0	.500	128	122
N.Y. Jets	3	3	0	.500	120	112
New England	2	4	0	.333	66	111
Indianapolis	0	6	0	.000	43	134
Central						
Houston	4	1	0	.800	156	69
Pittsburgh	3	2	0	.600	115	104
Cleveland	2	3	0	.400	72	69
Cincinnati	0	5	0	.000	68	136
West						
Denver	4	2	0	.667	128	107
Kansas City	4	2	0	.667	98	69
L.A. Raiders	3	3	0	.500	91	108
Seattle	3	3	0	.500	111	86
San Diego	1	5	0	.167	97	127

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

East	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
Washington	6	0	0	1.000	189	65
Dallas	4	2	0	.667	115	113
N.Y. Giants	3	3	0	.500	95	93
Philadelphia	3	3	0	.500	90	80
Phoenix	3	3	0	.500	92	105
Central						
Detroit	5	1	0	.833	128	119
Chicago	4	2	0	.667	97	111
Minnesota	2	4	0	.333	69	106
Green Bay	1	5	0	.167	83	115
Tampa Bay	1	5	0	.167	73	113
West						
New Orleans	5	0	0	1.000	121	47
Atlanta	2	3	0	.400	62	88
L.A. Rams	2	3	0	.400	73	109
San Francisco	2	3	0	.400	95	69

Monday's Result
Kansas City 33, Buffalo 6
Next Sunday's Games
Cincinnati at Dallas
Cleveland at Washington
Indianapolis at Buffalo
New Orleans at Philadelphia
Phoenix at Minnesota
San Diego at Los Angeles Rams
Miami at Kansas City
Houston at New York Jets
Atlanta at San Francisco
Los Angeles Raiders at Seattle
Open dates: Chicago, Denver, Detroit, Green Bay, New England, Tampa Bay
Next Monday's Game
New York Giants at Pittsburgh

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
New Jersey	2	0	0	4	11	4
Washington	2	0	0	4	8	3
N.Y. Rangers	2	1	0	4	7	7
Pittsburgh	1	0	1	3	7	6
N.Y. Islanders	1	0	0	2	4	3
Philadelphia	0	1	1	1	4	7
Adams Division						
Quebec	1	0	0	2	4	2
Montreal	1	1	0	2	5	5
Boston	1	2	0	2	9	9
Hartford	0	1	0	0	2	4
Buffalo	0	2	0	0	5	8

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Norris Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Toronto	2	1	0	4	14	9
Minnesota	1	0	0	2	4	2
Detroit	0	1	1	1	8	11
Chicago	0	2	1	1	7	11
St. Louis	0	2	0	0	2	10
Smythe Division						
Vancouver	2	0	0	4	9	5
Los Angeles	1	0	1	3	8	5
Calgary	1	1	0	2	12	7
Winnipeg	1	1	0	2	8	9
Edmonton	0	1	1	1	4	11
San Jose	0	2	0	0	5	9

MONDAY'S RESULTS

St. Louis	0	0 — 0
Toronto	0	2 — 2

Zezel 1, Eliott 2, Laisalle 1. Shots on goal: St. Louis (on Fuhr) 9-16-8—33. Toronto (on Joseph) 6-8-3—17.

Boston	0	0 — 0
N.Y. Rangers	0	1 — 1

Bourque 2; Oprednick 1, Gartner 1. Shots on goal: Boston (on Vanbiesbrouck) 9-7-7—23. New York (on Beaudoin) 11-15-13—40.

BASEBALL

Japanese Baseball

CENTRAL LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Hiroshima	70	51	2	.577	—
Chunichi	67	57	1	.540	4½
Yakult	66	62	2	.515	7½
Yomiuri	66	64	0	.508	8½
Taiyo	61	66	1	.481	13
Hanshin	47	77	0	.379	24½

Monday's Results
Yakult 8, Hiroshima 2
Taiyo at Chunichi, ppd., rain
Tuesday's Results
Hiroshima 2, Yakult 1
Taiyo 15, Hanshin 2

PACIFIC LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
x-Seibu	79	42	6	.646	—
Kintetsu	74	48	4	.609	4½
Orix	64	63	3	.504	18
Daiei	53	67	3	.443	25½
Nippon Ham	53	71	4	.430	27½
Lotte	43	77	4	.363	35½

x-clinched pennant
No games scheduled on Monday
Tuesday's Result
Seibu 5, Lotte 2

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL
American League

BALTIMORE—Signed John Oates, manager, to 2-year contract. Al Jackson, pitching coach, will not be retained and Curt Motton, first base coach, will be offered another job.

BOSTON—Reinstated Danny Darwin, Jeff Gray and Darryl Irvine, pitchers, from 15-day disabled list and Mike Miller, pitcher, and Tim Naehring, shortstop, from 60-day disabled list. Waived Miller and Dave Owen, pitcher, for outright assignment to Pawtucket, International League.

CHICAGO—Don Wakamatsu, catcher, and Rodney McCrary, outfielder, became free agents after refusing assignment to Vancouver, Pacific Coast League.

DETROIT—Vada Pinson, Alex Grammas and Jim Davenport, coaches, will not be retained for 1992 season. Named Gene Roth coach.

KANSAS CITY—Bob Schaefer, dugout coach, and Tom Burgmeier, batting practice coach, were not retained for next year. Retained Adrian Garrett, third base coach; Lynn Jones, first base coach; Glenn Ezell, bullpen coach; and Guy Hansen, pitching coach.

MINNESOTA—Signed Andy MacPhail, executive vice president and vice president of player personnel, to 3-year contract.

National League

COLORADO—Named Pat Dougherty director of scouting and Paul Eains assistant director of scouting.

FLORIDA—Named John Young scout and Dan Lunetta director of minor league administration.

MONTREAL—Larry Bearnarth, pitching coach; Ken Macha bullpen coach, and Rafael Landestoy, defensive coordinator, will not be retained for 1992 season.

PHILADELPHIA—Hal Lanier, coach, will not be retained for 1992 season. Named Mel Roberts a coach for 1992 season.

PITTSBURGH—Dressed Neal Heaton and Vicente Palacios, pitchers, and Tom Prince, catcher, from its postseason roster.

SAN FRANCISCO—Waived Tom Herr, second baseman, and Mike Kinsery, outfielder. Bought out contract of Don Robinson, pitcher.

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(Continued From Back Page)

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OBSERVER

Aesthetic Stubble

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Baggy clothes are back in fashion. Men's fashion, at least. And fashion, men are always saying, doesn't mean much if you're a man.

So while baggy clothes are back in fashion, you don't really have to wear them unless you want to look conspicuous, or like somebody in the entertainment business.

This kind of men's fashion, which is the kind that changes every year like women's fashion, seems to originate in Italy nowadays. I don't get to Italy nearly enough anymore, so can't tell you whether the men there really go around lost in billowing acres of cloth, as The New York Times Magazine, for instance, would have us believe.

I hope not. All my life I have envied Italian men what I always took to be an elegance of figure and carriage rarely found in the more lumbering men of the North. Italian men seemed aware of this natural asset and, when they dressed expensively, dressed to exploit it. That is, in clothes cut to show off a graceful figure.

Can they have turned fat, sprawling and blowsy during my absence? If not, what explains these vastnesses of fabric turned into suits, jackets, slacks, overcoats? Is it cynical to suspect that these haberdashery excesses are designed not for Italian males but for the great cumbersome Northern hulks that make up so much of America's manhood?

□

Let me say, before proceeding, that I do not regard it as bigoted stereotyping to suggest that the Italian male form is aesthetically superior to others. Stereotyping that flatters the stereotyped party is widely accepted.

Saying that Germans have a genius for efficiency, for example, is socially respectable everywhere, as is the assertion that the Irish have a gift for using words beautifully. Here are stereotypes of the most obvious sort, yet society approves them because they flatter.

In short, stereotyping people is bad only when it fails to flatter. So no nasty letters, thank you, about my flattering comment on the Italian male figure. (For those of you bored by this digression, I apologize but point out that one must watch his or her every step through the language these days.)

But back to our male clothes horses: Whiskers are also in style. No, I don't mean beards, mustaches, sideburns, ponytails or any of those other beauty accessories of modern male hairdressing. I mean stubble. Five o'clock shadow. The old hobo three-day chin growth.

□

If the men's fashion photographers can be believed, chic gents will let their whiskers grow for three or four days, then burrow into a $1,900 jacket with shoulders big enough to contain two Schwarzeneggers or four 1941 zoot suiters, and stand around looking sour while women swoon and clean-shaven gents in their chintzy old tweeds and blazers eat their hearts out.

For maximum impact, wear your shirt buttoned at the collar but without a necktie. This no-necktie trend is puzzling. Could it be that the necktie industry didn't make its annual baksheesh delivery to directors of men's fashion?

Of course a man with buttoned-up shirt and no necktie tends to look like a bum, especially if he hasn't shaved for several days. People who remember hobos in the 1930s dropping off trains to canvass door-to-door for food say they usually wore a suit and a shirt, usually buttoned at the neck, but no necktie, and a lot of whiskers.

Maybe the philosophers of men's fashion are nostalgic for hobo days. If so, they ought to put their guys in hats. Snap-brim fedora is the correct look. Even the hobos wore hats in the bearded old days.

□

O.K.: the five o'clock shadow, the hobo no-necktie look, the billows of cloth — all this speaks of cunning Italian designers trying to seduce the big, awkward, yet sentimental American male. (You think any Italian man pays $1,900 for a sports jacket? $450 for a sweater? $2,500 for an off-the-peg suit? Well, maybe Italian fashion designers can afford it.)

To cap it all off, put on a sullen look, the grim pan as it's known in men's fashion circles. This is the inexpensive part of the get-up. Tell yourself you're not going to get to Italy next year either. The look follows automatically.

New York Times Service

St. Jack, the Patron of Worthy Causes

By Lloyd Grove

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — John Danforth, the Senate's only ordained clergyman, insists that he is no saint.

"No, it's just ridiculous," says the senior senator from Missouri, a practicing Episcopal priest who is occasionally called "St. Jack."

It's a dual-purpose nickname. When used by his admirers, it describes a man of independence and principle, the high-born heir to a vast family fortune who is motivated by a sense of noblesse oblige. When used by detractors — some of them fellow Republicans — it is meant to expose a tendency toward self-righteous sermonizing, a cover for the sins of subterfuge committed by all politicians at one time or another.

Perhaps this helps explain the central contradiction complicating Danforth's professional life these days. As the Senate prepared to vote on the Supreme Court nomination of Clarence Thomas, Danforth was launching his final push for the confirmation of his old friend and former staffer, a conservative black Republican who has been vociferously attacked by the civil rights community.

In a couple of weeks, Danforth will lead the charge against the Bush White House to pass the 1991 Civil Rights Act, a bill seeking to reverse recent Supreme Court decisions that make it harder for women and minorities to prove job discrimination, especially claims based on statistical under-representation in the work place.

Given Thomas's oft-stated aversion to just such "disparate impact" claims as chairman of the U. S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, he probably would have joined the high court rulings that Danforth is trying to overturn. But the senator affects to see no paradox. The possibility that he might be undermining his policy objectives by being loyal to his friend hasn't occurred to him, he says. Nor is he torn between conscience and expediency, a tension not unknown in his specialized line of work.

John Claggett Danforth, 55, comes from a family devoted to good works. His grandfather, William H. Danforth, a mythic figure in the family lore who founded the Ralston Purina animal food empire, goaded his progeny with such inspirational mottoes as "Aspire nobly, adventure daringly, serve humbly."

By all accounts, the lessons took.

Among other pursuits, Danforth has been active in his family's philanthropies and regularly visits elderly shut-ins as part of his ministry at St. Alban's Church, where he conducts 7:30 A.M. Tuesday services before going off to the office.

Danforth: "I like the idea of joining the issue on something that's really worth it."

Gary Hart, the former Colorado senator, who attended Yale Law School with Danforth after the latter's graduation in 1958 from Princeton, remembers him as "quiet, unobtrusive. I don't recall Jack being at the forefront of the social debate or the civil rights movement or anything of the sort."

Since his election to the Senate in 1976 after eight years as Missouri's attorney general, Danforth has been the soul of moderate Republicanism (as defined before the advent of Ronald Reagan): Conservative on most fiscal issues, he is progressive on most social issues, with the notable exception of abortion rights. "I'm pro-life," he says.

The adjective Danforth's colleagues most commonly apply to him is "thoughtful," perhaps due in part to the slow, deliberate cadence with which he speaks on the Senate floor, but also because of his maverick stands athwart prevailing party ideology. He is against the death penalty and prayer in public schools, has opposed legislation to ban the burning of the flag, and has stoutly defended the National Endowment for the Arts against the onslaughts of Senator Jesse Helms, a fellow Republican.

He dislikes what he calls "political litmus tests" — during his years as Missouri's top lawyer, he was known for hiring Democrats as well as Republicans — and says he didn't require one of Thomas, whom he brought to his Senate staff from the attorney general's office.

"I've never tried to pin him down on how he would feel about the [civil rights] bill," Danforth says. "I'm sure that Clarence Thomas and I would disagree on certain things. It doesn't bother me."

Not everyone is convinced.

"It would be a real irony," says Senator Edward Kennedy, a Danforth ally in the civil rights controversy but an opponent on the Thomas nomination, "if the Danforth civil rights bill comes before the Supreme Court, and a court with Clarence Thomas on it strikes it down."

This past weekend, Danforth was once more into the breach, fighting leaked allegations that Thomas sexually harassed a former assistant, pointing out that the nominee had "categorically denied" the accusations. "It just makes me sick," Danforth said about the leak.

Then there are Danforth's staunch views on abortion, which put him at odds with close friends and even family members. His position springs from conscience, friends and associates say, not just from smart politics — Missouri being a state whose heavily Catholic and religiously conservative citizenry is largely opposed to abortion rights.

On the civil rights bill issue, he has also gone on the offensive against "Republican politicians . . . in the White House" — by which he means the chief of staff, John Sununu, his most visible antagonist. In April, Sununu and the White House counsel, C. Boyden Gray, helped scuttle negotiations among Danforth, the civil rights lobby and business leaders, to write an acceptable bill.

"There are Republicans who believe that the quota issue, the race issue, is a good political issue," Danforth said last month as he introduced the latest bill and vowed to work, if necessary, to override a presidential veto.

Danforth, who grew up in segregated St. Louis in an atmosphere of privilege, attributes much of his sensitivity on civil rights to the influence of his late aunt, Dorothy Compton, a liberal Democrat with whom he often spent weekends in Scarsdale, New York, while attending Princeton and Yale.

"She was very much of an activist," he says of his father's sister, the wife of an investment banker, "and very much into good causes. . . . She was a wonderful person . . . when I was in college in the East, and Sally and I were just married, their home was our home."

Like his Aunt Dorothy, Danforth was a trustee of Morehouse College, an elite black institution in Atlanta, during the 1960s — when he was working for a blue-chip New York law firm and moonlighting as a chaplain to terminal patients at Sloan Kettering Institute for Cancer Research.

Unlike many of his colleagues, he insists that he doesn't want to be president, but not because of the unpleasant things one occasionally must do to attain that high office.

The reason, he says, is personal. "It's too much," he says. "I really love being in the Senate. But it's always been important to me to remember that it's only a part of my life, that occupies a fraction of my life. You know, I wasn't born a senator and probably I won't die a senator, but if you're president, that's all you ever are for the rest of your life."

For the moment, the Senate has him fully engaged. "There are just some people who like to be involved in battles, and I do. Not 24 hours a day. . . . But I like big battles. I like the idea of joining the issue on something that's really worth it. The civil rights thing is an example, and Clarence Thomas is another — where you get into something and it's a long, hard, challenging, difficult thing. I like that."

PEOPLE

Little-Known Novelists In Running for Awards

Judges of the 1991 National Book Awards have passed over recent books of some better-known American novelists to nominate five little-known authors for the fiction prize. **Stanley Elkin** is probably the best known, with 14 works of fiction to his credit. His nominated novel is a comic mystery called "The MacGuffin." Another nominee, **Louis Begley**'s "Wartime Lies," a surprise winner this week of the Irish Times-Aer Lingus International Fiction Prize. The others are **Norman Rush**'s "Mating," **Stephen Dixon**'s "Frog" and **Sandra Scofield**'s "Beyond Deserving." The winners in fiction, nonfiction and, after a seven-year hiatus, poetry, will be announced in New York Nov. 20. The awards are worth $10,000 each.

□

"Marla, what are you doing here?" **Donald Trump** called out to a woman ahead of him on an escalator in Trump Tower. "I'm shopping," the woman replied. She waited for him at the next landing. Tourists aimed their cameras and suddenly **Marla Simpson**, director of land-use planning on the staff of the Manhattan borough president, was the center of attention. "Flashbulbs were going off and people were muttering, 'I don't get it; she looks different on TV,'" she told The New York Times. "I was mortified, so I extricated myself and got back on the escalator. I didn't want to explain who I was or why I knew Donald Trump," said Simpson, who sees a lot of Trump in her official capacity. Meanwhile, the mother of the other Marla — **Maples**, Trump's erstwhile fiancée — said on television that she thought her daughter and Trump will work out their differences. "I know that Marla loves Donald and I know that Donald loves Marla," **Ann Ogletree** said.

□

Andrew Lloyd Webber was cheered on the stage of New York's Winter Garden Theater after a special performance marking nine years on Broadway for "Cats," his musical based on T. S. Eliot's book "Old Possum's Book of Practical Cats." He was joined on stage by **Cameron Mackintosh**, the producer, and performers including **Betty Buckley** and **Ken Page**, who originally appeared in the show. Its 3,758 performances make it Broadway's third-longest running show.

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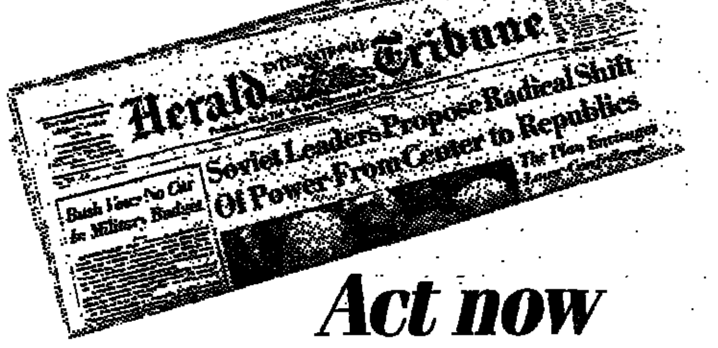

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